B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 163 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XII NO. 104 BOMBAY: FRIDAY MAY 2, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
6th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,039
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,842
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDOINA..		11,039
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIA x	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA		16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA *	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	8,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th May.	KIDDERPORE †		5,334
27th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June	A Steamer*		
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
23rd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,684

* Cargo Vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
2nd May	VARSOVA..	Busreh via Karachi 6-30 p.m.
3rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 9 a.m.
5th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
7th ,,	BARJORA..	Busreh via K'chi & P.Gulf Ports.
14th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box, 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Sado Maru	L. Nirei	5898	30th ,,	14th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June.
Muroran Maru.	Y. Watanabe.	5374	17th June	1st July.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	303	240	160	128
Kobe	513	380	285	190	153

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20270 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

DR D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.
B.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital ... Fls.60,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Sandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore. Penang
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—62, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI,
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahira Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

"The Best of its Kind"
A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.
Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars
Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station,
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

Growing by Millions
1923

New Business -	156	Millions
Business in Force	738	,,
Income - - -	36	,,
Assets - - -	141	,,

The amount set aside for the payment of Dividends to Policyholders in 1924 is the largest in the history of the Company.
Write for a copy of Annual Report.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

[redacted]o not wish addresses given a Box ords 'apply vertisement Bombay Chroni- to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced TIMEKEEPER for Workshop in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19565

WANTED—Qualified and experienced Midwife. Apply with testimonials to CHIEF KARBHARI, Mangrol State, (Kathiawar.)
A 19574

WANTED—PERSONS to work two hours weekly at home. Income Rs. 50/- to Rs. 300/- monthly. For particulars send self-addressed (½ anna) stamped envelope: A. H. COMPANY, Agra.
A R10357

WANTED—Good COMPOUNDER, pay Rs. 40/-. Apply in person, Dr. KOTHAVALA, Tottie Terrace, Lamington Road, Grant Road.
A R10348

WANTED—A qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for Cutch Laija Dispensary. Private practice allowed. Free lodging. Apply stating lowest salary required to RAWJI SOJPAL AND CO., New Nagpada Road, Bombay.
A R10340

WANTED by a well-established Indian Insurance Company, CHIEF AGENT for Deccan and also for Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED PARSEE SALESMAN. The appointment is temporary, but is likely to be permanent. Apply by letters stating salary required to AGENT, DELHI, BISCUIT CO., LTD., C/o. Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Times' Buildings, Hornby Road.
A 19577

WANTED—Energetic Canvassers FOR SALE of shares in a profitable and safe business dealing in Printing and Publishing of books of Mahomedan interest. For terms apply to the SUFI PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Pindi Bahaud Din, Punjab.
A R10263

WANTED—A DYEING MASTER for an Establishment on the West Coast. Must be fully experienced in the vat dyeing of cotton and mercerised yarns and cloth, fast to bleach in Synthetic and Natural colours, accurate shade matcher essential. Applications should be in English in the applicant's own handwriting stating age, education, training, experience, and salary expected, and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD., CALICUT.
A R10331

WANTED—Capable and energetic Full Time GENERAL SECRETARY and EDITOR, dual appointment. Must have a fair knowledge of accounts and be able to address meetings. Salary on appointment Rs. 500—50—700. Apply with copies of testimonials to AG: GENERAL SECRETARY, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., 51, Victoria Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, before 15th May, after which date applications will not be considered.
A 19540

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by an honest hard-working Hindu youth, knowing General accounts, filing and despatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please write to Box No. 229 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10353

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Two nice rooms, 3rd floor, near Dhobi Talao, rent moderate. Apply PIONEER SPORTS DEPOT, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
C R10356

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—Small GODOWN as show room on Ground Floor, must be centrally situated. Apply stating rent to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D 19577

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway. Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 223.

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglione.

PARIS

Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
12300

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Large quantities of DIAMONDS. Forward lowest quotations mentioning carats in stock to Box No. 225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10349

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 1989.

Agents for Punjab, Delhi, U.P. and N.W.F. Provinces.

Messrs. BHANAMAL GULZARIMAL, Chaori Bazaar, Delhi.

PERSONAL.

ANYBODY informing undersigned of present whereabouts of one Kalipada Das, late compositor in this press, will do an act of real charity:—QUEST c/o. "Chronicle" Office.
R 19505

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

ESTATE AND PROPERTIES SALE.—For Sale or for Lease—Rare Opportunity for Capitalists, about 900 acres of Cultivated Land, situated at sea side resort near Surat. For particulars apply Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10347

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

IT IS NOTIFIED that as from 1st June next a BRANCH SHARE REGISTER will be OPENED at the office of this Company at Nagpur. Any Shareholders of the Company, who desire their holdings to be transferred to the Indian Register should communicate with the undersigned.

(Signed) R. C. RILEY,
Acting Agent and Manager.
C19536

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE INSTITUTE.

DHOBIE TALAO.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of the Institute for the rental of the Sir Shapoorji Broacha Hall of the Institute which is expected to be ready for occupation by the end of the year or early next year for Cinema shows or other similar purposes for a specified term of years. Conditions of tenure, etc., can be obtained by application to Dr. MOOS, Hon: Managing Trustee, Gowalia Tank Road, to whom offers should be forwarded under registered cover on or before the 15th May, 1924.
C19550

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SADO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th April, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

CHEAP WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS DURING RAMZAN ID.

1ST AND 2ND CLASS CHEAP WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS issued from Bombay to certain stations from Friday, the 2nd May, 1924, will be available for completion of the return journey upto 12 noon of WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1924.

F. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st May, 1924.
C19576

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

FINAL NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 1st day of May, 1924, the Final Notice is hereby given to those shareholders, who have not yet sent in their Second and Final Call Moneys in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register, to pay the same together with interest at 9 per cent. p.a. during business hours, to the Undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st day of May, 1924, and in case of their non-payment their shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Dated 1st May, 1924.
Allahabad Bank Bldg.
Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
C19575

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1913.
and
THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS, LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that by a Resolution passed at a meeting of the shareholders of the Luxmi Flour Mills, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) held on the 25th March, 1924, and confirmed by a meeting of the creditors of the Company held on the 16th April, 1924, the undersigned has been appointed Liquidator of the Company in place and stead of Mr. C. D. Silas resigned.

ALBERT RAYMOND,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 30th April, 1924.
16355

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Union Bank of India, Ltd. will be held at the registered office of the Company at 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of May, 1924 at 3-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon when the subjoined resolutions which were duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 24th day of April, 1924, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions.

1. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after sub-clause 5 of Article 122 of the following sub-clause.

(a) "To appoint a firm or Company as Managing Agents of the Company for such period and on such terms as they may from time to time think fit and at their discretion to terminate such appointment."

2. "That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after clause 122 the following clause.

122A "The Central Bank of India Ltd. shall be the Managing Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms set out in the draft Articles of agreement between the Company and the said Central Bank of India."

3. "That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after clause 88 of the following sub-clause:—

"The Central Bank of India, Ltd., shall be entitled to have three of its directors on the directorate of the Company so long as the said Central Bank of India continues to be the Managing Agents of the Company, such directors shall be appointed by a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India and they and their successors in office appointed by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India, shall be called the "Central Bank Directors". The Central Bank directors shall be entitled to hold office until requested to retire by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India and accordingly they shall not be bound to retire by rotation or be subject to clauses 92, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104 and 105 hereof. As and whenever a Central Bank Director vacates office whether upon request as aforesaid or by death or otherwise the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India may appoint another director in his place. He may at any time by notice in writing to the Company resign his office."

4. "That the appointment of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., as the Managing Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms and conditions set out in the draft Articles of agreement which has been signed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the Company's Solicitors, for identification, is hereby confirmed and ratified."

By order of the Board,
B. N. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st May, 1924.
C19582

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

ADMISSIONS for the new session will be accepted from 2nd to 16th June, after which no guarantee can be given. Registration fee Rs. 5.

Apply to the PRINCIPAL.
C19521

NOTICE.

MY servant GOPAL a Dubla, of Bilimora, committed a theft of Rs. 5,800 consisting of 5 currency notes of Rs. 1,000 bearing Nos. W.D./6 82930, 82931, 54240, 03710, 89548 and 8 notes of Rs. 100 each.

All persons are requested to stop payment in respect of the said currency notes, and report the person attempting to cash the same to the Police Chowki at Lamington Road, Girgaum.

Any one apprehending the culprit and assisting to the recovery of the moneys will be rewarded.

Dated 30th April, 1924.

NATWARLAL MADHAVLAL DESAI,
Address.—
Messrs. Amin and Desai,
Solicitors,
61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
19545

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the administrator of the estate and effects of the late Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground Rent Tenure with the messuages tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Grant Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6351 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4944, and New No. 11170, Old Survey No. 1/1380 and New Survey No. 5672 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No.24(1) and (2), Street Nos. 199 and 199A and bounded, on or towards the North by the property partly belonging to Allarakhiabhai Thaver and partly to Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji, on or towards the South by Grant Road, on or towards the East by the property belonging to Allarakhiabhai Thever and on or towards the West by the Comercary Street.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1924.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19579

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the property and credits of Soni Hargovandas Virchand, of Patan Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, doing business of Goldsmith in Bombay ... Deceased.

KANTILAL GORDHANDAS, CHANDULAL MANILAL, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, temporarily residing at Parsi Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 17th day of April, 1924.

(Sd.) NANUBHAI D. BHATT,
Petitioners' Attorney.
19581

TENDERS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTES.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000, are invited on the Company's tender forms for the purchase of Wastes, both ready stock as well as probable out-turn from 1st April, 1924, to 31st March, 1925, produced at the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Sholapoor, and will be received at the Company's Office at the undermentioned address till the 17th instant. Samples, tender forms, and any other information necessary can be obtained at the registered address of the Company on all working days from 12 to 4 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Sudama House,
Sprott Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 1st May, 1924.
C19558

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd May at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 399 COILS BLACK ANNEALED IRON WIRE.

Under instructions from Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 3rd May, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, 399 Coils black Annealed Iron wire. B.W.G. No. 16—each Coil 1 cwt.

The above Coils are lying at Wady Bunder Port Trust Duty paid warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., the mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 17th April, 1918, between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the date and time given as under.

Old Hanuman Lane property on FRIDAY, the 2nd May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fasandari land or ground situate at the Old Hanuman Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 159 3/4 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 1638 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1479 and Street Nos. 13-15 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and West by a public passage; on or towards the South by the property of Premji Pragji and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT "SHAMROCK" HOUSE SOUTER STREET, BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shamrock" House, Souter Street, Byculla very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glassware, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dinner wagon, carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas in 10 pieces, fancy Cabinets, ornaments, vases, figures, flower pots, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almyrah, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, one sweet-tone semi-grand piano, one ice box, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door, book cases, silver cabinet, carved furniture, cane furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. M. N. Wadia, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, BEACH HOUSE OPPOSITE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR'S BUNGALOW.

On SUNDAY, the 11th day of May, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass crockery and plated ware, large English dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side board, drawing room, Chesterfield suite, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, rich English and Persian Carpets, sweet-tone iron frame cottage piano by Broadwood English organ Pianola, Phonograph, American roll top table Cabinet by Benjamin, glass door cupboard, English ice box, grandfather's clock, Perambulator single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, hat stands bicycle, blackwood carved furniture, cane furniture, iron safe, writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets table ornaments one seven seater "Charon" Landaulet Motor Car, wall clocks, utensils etc., etc.

The property of S. Fuchmann, Esq., and a Parsee Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 2nd May, 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

To-Night FOR THE LAST TIME!
The Great Universal-Jewel Masterpiece! The picture magnificent
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
Eight reels—All the parts complete—From the famous
NOVEL BY "OUIDA"
featuring
PRISCILLA DEAN
Four Shows To-Day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m
MAE MURRAY
In
"JAZZMANIA"
A Photoplay of Syncopation & Splendour.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"POLLY OF THE FOLLIES"
A 7 Reel Comedy Drama.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SATURDAY NIGHT"
Featuring BEATRICE JOY.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
MADON PRODUCTION
"Vasant-Prabha"
in 6 Reels.
PATHE COMIC
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday
Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty
CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT
FOR THE LAST TIME
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
The Most Thrilling & Romantic Picture
"PRITHVI-RAJ CHAVAN"
in 6 Reels
BY THE
EASTERN FILM Co. OF BARODA.
Fail Not to Enjoy
This Most Enjoyable Bill!
Coming! ??? Coming!

COMING! COMING!
Exclusive to
IMPERIAL CINEMA
PATHE'S FIRST INDIAN PICTURE
Made in England
"THE INDIAN LOVE LYRICS"
A story based on the poems from the Garden of Kama.
by
LAURENCE HOPE.
Featuring
The Great Matinee Idol
OWEN NAIRES
One of England's handsomest actors.
"A STOLL PRODUCTION"
WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS
IMPERIAL.

Cinema Majestic.

Presents
To-Night
AND
This Week only
Star Films Ltd's.
Champraj, Hada
The first and the best historical picture produced in India.
Time—Rate—As Usual.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle
Nasik:—Vijayanand Theatre.
Saturday 3rd May 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASHI
MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Monday 5th May 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
SHAHA—SHIVAJI.
Wednesday 7th May 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASHI
MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Proprietors—Pendharkar. and Chapekar.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20621.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household and office furniture, Carpets Vases, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th May 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of the office concerned.

Large dining table carved tables, chairs, cupboard, trays, cash box, carpets, brass vases, images, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 150 TONS 1658 BAGS OF FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

By the order of Messrs. Husein Abdul Rehman and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Gani Haji Ahmed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Messrs. Husein Abdul Reman and Co., at Khan Bazar, Koliwada, the following:—

About 150 tons—1508 bags of Fine White Java Sugar arrived ex. S. S. Kohinoor.

N. B.—The intending purchasers are requested to inspect the goods before the sale, lying at the Shed No. 8 at Victoria Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Telephone 25152.

Auction Sale of very rich valuable made to order household Dining, Drawing, Bed room and office furniture by known makers, leather and tapestry lined Chesterfield suite, rich glass crockery and platedware etc., at their show rooms 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, TO-DAY, the 2nd May at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address, highly polished made to order furniture, such as Round and Oval Shape Sliding Dining Tables, arm and armless chairs, rich carved sideboard very rich leather and tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, one pair large corner cabinets, Rotary pattern cabinets, silver show cases, hanging showcases, music teapoys, rich carved mahoganised lady's and roll top writing tables, palmstands, double mirror and panelled almyrahs, lady's dressing chival glass and chest of drawers with side mirror single and double iron beds, marble top tables rich glass crockery, cutlery, platedware and ornaments Indian photos by Ravi Varma etc., etc.

Property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1924.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 1.

Hoogkerk, Dyke, Rotterdam.
Englistan, Ireland, Jeddah.
Garbeta, Halchard, Java.

DEPARTURES.

May 1.

Sagoland, Andrew, Hamburg.

S. S. Hoogkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Hoogkerk, 5,137 tons, Captain C. V. Dyke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

S. S. Englistan:—The A. Nimazee's steamer Englistan, 4,469 tons Captain D. Ireand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with pilgrims.

S. S. Garbeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Garbeta, 5,327 tons, Captain F. Halchard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Sagoland:—The L. Edward Coy.'s steamer Sagoland, 3,299 tons, Captain J. Andrew, sailed yesterday from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, May 1.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Lanterfels, 3349, Karachi, 9/5 L. E. D.
2 Mantua, 5689, London, 10/5, M M & Co.
3 Delta 4780 Aden, 3/5 M M & Co.
4 Mashobra, 5731 K'chi. NF, M M & Co.
6 Clan Macfarlane, 3549 Calicut, N F, J. F. and Co.
7 City of Nagpur, 6,288, K'chi, 7/5, K N Co.
9 Atlas Maru 4481 Japan N F, O S Kaisha.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste, 1/5 L Tristino.
15 Polevera, 6,914, New York, 3/5, Graham and Co.
16 Arcturus, 3,816, N Y, 4/5, Volkart Bros.
17 Piave, 4662, Barcelona, N F, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macnaughton, 3,784, N F, N F, J F and Co.
2 Mineric 2988 Calcutta 7/5 F F C & Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busra, 2/5, M M and Co.
6 Orna 2997, Calcutta 5/5 M M & Co.
9 Massilia 3251 L'pool 6/5 Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Clearway, 2,417, Dunkirk, 3/5, T M Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chanda 3951, N F, 4/5, M M & Co.
B Tabor 2356, Aberdeen, 10/5, T M & Co.
C & R Ranee 3634 Coasting N F, T M & Co.
F Zayani 2627, N F, N F, H S S & Co.
K Sultania, 2756, NF, NF, A S Shastury.
N Genoa Maru, 5001, Kobe 1/5 N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Duranda due about 19th May, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Bombay due about 30th April, Agent K N Co.
Brankson Hall, due about 4th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 9th May, Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Mariensels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L. Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.
Oxenfels due abobut 31st May, Agent Edward.

EXPORTS.

May 1.

S. S. Mantua for London:—2,037 cwts myrabollam, C Jivanlal and Co, 25 cwts cardamoms, G Suchidina, 27 bales lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 42 bales Jackal skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 13 cwts cardamoms, R S Tata and Co, 17 bales sheep skin, K Esmail, 200 cwts Fennelseed, J Permanand and Co, 14 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons, 100 bdles Deer horns, J Rahimtulla, 39 casks Goat skin, H N and H Essa.

For Middlesbrough:—750 tons manganese ore, W and Graham and Co.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—200 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co, 50 bales wool, S Hasam, 30 bales wool, R Alimohmad, 100 bales cotton, H M Mehta, 97 bales wool, Bombay Co, 100 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, H Gopalji.

For Manchester:—15 cases grey cotton Twist, Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd.

For Marseilles:—108 cwts dry Cassing, Ad Meyer, 300 cwts Turmeric, Volkart Bros, 1,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros, 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow:—75 bales Hemp, Bell Russ and Co.

S. S. Mashobra for Antwerp:—2,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros, 200 cwts Persian Gum, H M Dehdashti.

For Hull:—2,180 cwts Rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S. S. Orna for Melbourne:—12 bales cotton waste C Utamdas.

S. S. Sagoland for Antwerp:—150 bales Hemp, T M Megji

S. S. Abydos for Genoa:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 5,000 cwts Linseed, Glorio Ltd.

S. S. Tabor for Dunkirk:—504 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Arcturus for New York:—10 casks cassings, S M H Kadarbux, 10 cases cassings, S M H Kadarbux, 10 cwts Intestine, A Shustry.

For Philadelphia:—111 casks goat skin, Deccan T Co.

S. S. City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—282 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool and Glasgow:—8,000 cwts Linseed oil cake, N V Valmohmad.

S. S. Polcevera for New York:—1,178 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros, 75 bales Cottonwaste B Meyer and Co, 1,501 cwts myrabollams, P Matharadas and Co.

S. S. Clearway for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 110 bales cotton Vurdhaman Bros, 5,000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Jeddah from Jeddah, Agents Bombay Persia S N Co. and The Arab Steamers Ltd:—13 cases specie.

From Aden:—112 pkgs gum olibhanum, 100 pkgs bones, 14 jottas cloves, 37 attal moong, 31 bgs moong, 35 bgs alkali, 13 bgs gum Arabic, 37 bales cow hides, 51 bales hides, 11 bales goat skin.

S. S. Chindwara from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co:—20,625 bags rice, 1,500 cases candles, 20 bdles old gunnies, 1,690 bdles Teak Tea Board, 2,130 Pcs Teak Tea Board, 710 Pcs Teak square, 81,030 Pcs Teak scantling, 10,835 bdles Teak scantling, 2,994 bdles Teak Boards, 14,535 Pcs Teak Boards, 528 Pcs Teak Plank, 16,533 Pcs Scantling, 834 bdles Scantling, 377 Pcs and bdles Scantling Teak, 216 cases catch.

From Tuticorin:—275 bdles olai mats, 14 bales cotton yarn, 21 bgs cardmons.

S. S. Jeypore from Kobe, Agents M M and Co:—40 cases celluloid goods, 12 cases bamboowars, 41 cases cotton socks, 41 cases paper, 31 cases mathow silk, 17 cases Palm leaf fans, 100 bales dried ginger, 186 bales cassine, 25 bgs star aniseed, 247 bgs sago floor, 340 bgs Pearl Tapioca, 101 bgs split Beteinut, 50 bdles sugar candy, 50 drs shell mineral Turpentine.

From Colombo:—10 cases champagne, 75 cases dripping, 218 cases canned fruit, 100 cases Leaves, 32 cases Picklee, 468 cases Jam, 13 cases essence 45 cases sause, 35 cases Biscuits, 35 cases desserts, 1,000 bgs sugar, 450 bgs arecanut, 25 boxes bar gold 7 boxes gold bullion, 347 casks Tallow, 24 Pipes Tallow, 53 cylinder ammonia.

S. S. Ranee from Calicut, Agents T Morrison and Co:—1,138 bales cotton.

S. S. Alpine Range from Bassein, Agents Scindia S N Co Ltd:—7,204 bgs rice.

From Akyab:—11,008 bags rice.

From Colombo:—56 bales matress fibre.

From Cannanore:—436 bgs cocoanut.

S. S. Bamora from Busran, Agents British I S N Co Ltd:—8,914 bgs wheat, 48 bgs galli nut, 58 bgs galli, 27 bgs S seed, 86 bgs mash, 120 bgs Beans, 36 bgs scrap brass, 17 bgs old brass, 77 bdles scrap brass, 59 pkgs old brass, 11 bales Lamb skin.

From Dubai:—11 bdles shark fins.

From Muscat:—1 bdle specie, 178 bgs sardine.

From Charbar:—85 bdles siffi mats.

From Gwadur:—465 bdles siffi mats.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, May 1.

Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, I.C.S., Assistant Judge under training, Poona is appointed to be Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, during the period of the summer vacation.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Judge under training, Khandesh, is appointed to be Assistant Sessions Judge, Khandesh, during the period of the summer vacation.

Mr. W. S. Thomson, Agent, Imperial Bank, Poona, is appointed to be a Member of the Advisory Committee under the Auxiliary Forces Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920) for the Poona area, vice Mr. N. M. Macpherson, resigned.

Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, is granted leave on average pay with effect from the 29th March 1924 up to 13th September 1924 (inclusive.)

Rao Bhadur Bhimaji Balaji Gudi, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, has been granted leave on average pay for four months combined with leave on half average pay for two months with effect from the date of his relief.

The Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Thana is directed to hold his Court at Bandra in the Thana District and to try at Bandra such cases as may be made over to him by the First Class Sbordinate Judge of Thana on such days as the District Judge of Thana shall, subject to the control of the High Court, direct.

Mr. G. S. Palukone, Acting Mamlatdar and Magistrate of the Second Class Haliyal in the district of Kanara, is specially appointed to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

Mr. S. R. Kathavate, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Manecklal Lallubhai, Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, is appointed to be Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Thana Range.

Mr. W. G. Barron, Acting Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, is appointed to act as Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium.

A temporary appointment of Assistant Manager, Government Photozincographic Press, for a period of five years on a pay of Rs. 750—25—850, being created Mr. F. Ellerton is appointed to hold it with effect from the date of the assumption of his duties in India; viz: 15th March 1924.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 2nd October 1924, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months in combination with leave on half average pay for sixteen months.

Mr. E. Gowan-Taylor, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. Jagan Nath Dutta to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests from 23rd December 1921, vice Mr. R. R. Hattiangadi, dismissed from the service.

Mr. S. P. Pandya to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests from 5th Janury, 1922, vice Mr. M. D. Jagtiani, retired.

Mr. T. K. Mirchandani to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests from 31st May 1922, vice Mr. H. A. Bhadbhade, retired.

Mr. S. N. Kesarcodi to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests from 13th September, 1922, vice Mr. V. G. Bhaleerao, retired.

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., on relief, is appointed to act as Additional Deputy Secretary to Government Finance Department, vice Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. B. H. Kazi, Officiating Superintendent of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, is granted leave on average pay for two months and twenty days with effect from 1st April 1924.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. N. Kalaskar, Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda, to officiate as Superintendent of the School during the absence on leave of Mr. B. H. Kazi.

Miss V. Baptista, Officiating Lady Superintendent, Girls' High School, Ahmedabad, is granted study leave for twelve months combined with leave on average pay for four months with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1924 to the leave.

Mr. V. B. Joglekar, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division is appoined to officiate as Superintendent in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, vice Mr. K. G. Gidwani proceeded on leave.

The leave on average pay for two months granted to Mr. D. R. Rapat, Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division has been extended up to 24th April, 1924.

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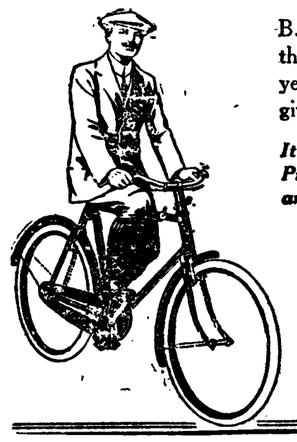

HIGH quality, sound construction and workmanlike design make B.S.A. Bicycles the ideal machines for every-day use.

For comfort and ease of control B.S.A. Bicycles are unsurpassed, and their value is proved by the many years of satisfactory service that they give.

It is essential that you see the "Three Piled Rifles" Trade-mark on every article sold as a genuine B.S.A. product.

Illustrated Booklet sent free on request:

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

CROSSMITH'S
Shem-el-Nessim
Regd
PERFUME
The Scent of Araby.

AN inspiration in perfume, exquisitely suggestive of Oriental luxury.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE,
Bombay.

TO EAT WELL,
SLEEP WELL,
and WORK WELL
Take
Beecham's Pills.

YOU WILL EAT WELL

Because, by their specific action on the Digestive Organs, Beecham's Pills remove the sensation of fulness and oppression commonly experienced, give the appetite "edge" and restore the Stomach to healthy natural function.

YOU WILL SLEEP WELL

Because Beecham's Pills gently calm irritation of the Nervous System, while by their stimulative and cleansing action upon the Liver and Kidneys, digestion proceeds with normal regularity so that at night the tranquillized mind and body are prepared for "Nature's sweet restorer"—peaceful slumber. Should one feel restless after an exciting or convivial evening, a dose of Beecham's Pills will quickly induce refreshing sleep.

YOU WILL WORK WELL

Because Beecham's Pills bring about the proper assimilation of the food taken, give tone to the Stomach, purify the Blood, invigorate the Nervous system, add force to the muscles, and thus endue the worker—mental or physical—with renewed energy and power.

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As. 8, As. 12 and Rs. 2 each.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 1.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying D D 1/4 25/32

[redacted]ing D D Frcs 495
[redacted]ying 3 M/st D A Frcs 495
[redacted]ying D D Frcs 485

[redacted]'s selling T T Rs. 133
[redacted]'s buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 128

HONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.88-1/16
London—Paris Frcs. 67.85
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs 81.
London—Rome Liras 97.90

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 1 Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand	1/4 23/32
Bank Acceptance 3m/s	1/5
Fcs. Demand	430
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	230
Japan	134 1/2
Singapore	168

Market Steady.

London, April 30

Rentes 3 per cent. ..	53 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32 13/16
„ 2 months hence ..	32 13/16

Closing Tone of silver,—India and China selling Continent bought steady:
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans .. 2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 30.

Stockholm	16.65
Christiania	31.76
Amsterdam	11.72
Switzerland	24.58
Belgium	
Athens	

London, April. 30

Exchange on London in Paris ..	67.90
„ Germany	18450,000,000.
„ Italy ..	98.00

New York, April 30

Demand Bills	4.37.75

WAR LOANS ETC

London, April 30.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 88 1/4+1/4
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 5/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 102 7/8
Consols 2 1/2%	55 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % ..	46 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	65 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	56

London, April 30.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 13/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 101 5/8
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	„ 110 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, April. 30.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6	4 3/8
„ 5 per cent Rentes	26 1/2

BULLION

BOMBAY, May 1.

Bar gold ready Rs. 25/10/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/10/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/5
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/10
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/15

London, April 30.

Bar gold ready £4/14/1.
Silver ready d. 32/13
Silver forward d. 32/13

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. China and India sold. Continent bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 1.

Ready :— 25—11—0

	Opening Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida			
Vaisakh	25—2—0	25—10—9	25—10—9
Geshta	25—9—0	25—10—0	25—10—0

Teji Mandi :—
Vaisakh 0—4—6
Geshta 0—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 1.

Ready:—79—6—0

	Opening. Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida			
Vaisakh	79—7—0	79—11—0	79—10—0
Geshta	79—13—0	80—1—0	80—0—0

Teji Mandi.
Vaisakh 1—1—0
Geshta 1—11—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 1.

Reuter reports to-day 2 points lower to 3 points higher in old crops and 5 points up to unchanged in new crops in New York futures. The market advanced early on short covering on reports of bad crop, but later eased on some long liquidation and straddle selling. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 19 points lower. The decline was due to scattered local selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. dated 30th April:—

"Our estimate of acreage increase is 4 per cent. While general outlook is favourable weather now is bad. Consider present level of new crop reasonable."

A small change was reported in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 568 i.e. Re. 1 higher than yesterday's closing rate for Broach April/May 1924, and going down to Rs. 567 recovered to Rs. 568 on Commission Houses buying On Exporters and general selling the prices again gave way to Rs. 567 and the bazar closed at Rs. 568 at 4 p.m. New Broach April/May 1925 opened to-day at Rs. 513 and steadily gave way to Rs. 507 on Shroffs and general selling. Around this level Commission Houses bought and the market closed steady at Rs. 510 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green, the bazar opened at Rs. 571 and going down to Rs. 570 advanced to Rs. 572 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying New Crop and closed at Rs. 571.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 549 and dropped to Rs. 547 closing steady at Rs. 549½. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 555 and going down to Rs. 552 closed at Rs. 554 steady. New Oomra December/January 1925 opened to-day at Rs. 478 and declined to Rs. 470 in sympathy with the fall in New Broach. Around this level one prominent Japan House bought lifting the prices to Rs. 475 at which rate the bazar closed at 4 p.m.

Fully Good Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 522 and Rs. 524 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a moderate demand. About 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

	Bales.
Broach	Nil.
Sindh/Punjab	1,500
Central/Provinces No. 2	200
Total	1,700

Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—

	Bales.
Naosari	200
Punjab/America	100
Kadi/Viramgaon	100
Sindh/Punjab	1,500
Central/Provinces No. 2	200
Total	2,100

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, May 1 6—30 P M.
Fully Good Broach .. April/May 1924	571
„ „ „ „ 1925	513
Fully Good Bengal .. May ..	524
Fully Good Bengal .. July ..	526
Fine Oomra .. .. May ..	549
Fine Oomra .. .. July ..	555
„ „ .. .. Dec./Jan 1925	476

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	557	542	527	512
M. G. Oomra No. 3	565	555	540	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	595	585	570	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	580	570	555	
M. G. Broach	598	588	578	568
M. G. Mathia	555	545	530	
M. G. Khandesh	560	550	535	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, May 1
Fully Good Broach April/May 1924	568
„ „ „ „ 1925	511
„ „ Bengal May ..	522
„ „ „ July ..	524
Fine Oomra May ..	548
„ „ July ..	553
„ „ Dec/Jan ..	471
Good Southerns May/June ..	583

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, May 1.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84-12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs 97/11.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/13
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1925 Rs. 102-14.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104-4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-7
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-11
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-6
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs 77.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, May 1.

Market closed.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

May 1, 1924

New York Market 30th April, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29 44	May			29 47	+03
27.85	July	28 03	+18 27.71—14	27 83	—02
24.25	Oct.		24.22—03	24.30	+05
23.70	Dec.			23.70	

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 28.07, lowest 27.56, range .51 points. Local shorts covering on bad crop reports.

Liverpool Market 30th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous closed
17.06	May	17.00—06		16.87	—19
16 47	July	16.42— 5	16.31—16	16.31	—16
14 26	Oct.			14.19	—07
13.64	Jan.	13.63—01		13.60	—04
3.52	Mar.			13.48	—04
	Egyptian				
21.35	July			21.25	—10
18 80	Nov.			18.85	+05

Telegraphic market advices:

(1) Continued rains in the Central belt and Arkansas. Weather cool. Daily official Government forecast says: Western belt generally fair, warmer; all balance entire belt cloudy. Dry weather badly needed in entire belt. Market declined on scattered local selling. Spot sales 8,000.

(2) New York cables: "We continue favour buying new crop at present level. There are signs of possible interest on part of Mills in new crop"

(3) American cross rate 4.38 5/8. July highest 16.54, lowest 16.28, range .26 points. Market declined on local long liquidation and straddle selling. Heavy rains in the Central belt; lighter in the Eastern belt.

(4) Weekly Government weather report slightly favourable, except too cool and wet in Oklahoma.

	Liverpool, April. 30. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	1,0000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp.	2.000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	500

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—
Mid. Americans Spot Improved demand 17.45
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels .. 23.15

New York 11 a.m.	May	29 25+08
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	27.60—01
	Oct;	24.15+02
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May.	29.64
	July	27.36

Liverpool, April. 30.

		To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool ..	May ..	16.87—19
	July ..	16.31—16
	Oct	14.19—07
	Jan.	13.60—04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool April 30.

Months.	To-day's price.
April ..	..
May ..	16 97—09
June ..	..
July ..	16.38—09
Aug. ..	..
Sept. ..	..
Oct. ..	14.22—04
Nov. ..	..
December ..	..
January ..	13.63—01
Feb. ..	..
Mar. ..	..
April ..	..
Egyptains—May ..	21.60
.. July ..	21.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 30.

Months.	To-day's Price
April ..	..
May ..	16.87—19
June ..	16.67—20
July ..	16.31—16
August ..	15 58—11
September ..	14.84—09
October ..	14.19—07
November ..	13.86—06
December ..	13.74—05
January ..	13.60—04
February ..	13.50—04
March ..	13 48—04
April ..	13 43—04
May ..	13 38—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

London, April 30

M. G. Bengal Good	11.20
„ „ Fully Good	11.60
„ „ Fine	12.00
No. 1 Oomra. Good	11.70
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.10
„ „ Fine	12.60
M. G. Broach, Good	13.35
„ „ Fully Good	13.75
„ „ Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.10
„ „ Fully Good	11.50
„ „ Fine	11.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April. 30

Months.	To-day's price
April ..	..
May ..	21.55—18
June ..	21.45—10
July ..	21.25—10
August ..	21.10+15
September ..	20 95+70
October ..	19.35+10
November ..	18.85+05
December ..	18.70+05
January ..	18.55+05
February ..	18.45+05
March ..	18.45+05
April ..	18.45+05

AMERCAN MARKET; CLOSING PRICES.

New York, April. 30.

		To-day's Prices
Futures at New York.	May ..	29.47+ 01
	July ..	27.83—02
	Oct. ..	24.30+ 05
	Dec. ..	[illegible]

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April. 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	11,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	6.000
„ Exports to Continent ..	29000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May ..	29.17—03
„ „ „ July ..	27.83—02
„ „ „ October ..	24.30—05
„ „ „ Dec. ..	23.70
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.75
Futures „ „ May ..	29.30—02
„ „ „ July ..	27.45—03
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 1/8
Silver Commercial Bars—Silver	
Foreign mined ..	64 7/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May. 1.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katnis	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 5 0	9 13 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0	10 15 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 0 0	11 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	65 0 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	13 12 0
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Lastorseed	72 0 0	14 10 0
otton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 10 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat,May ..	6 5 0
Wheat, A/S	7 15 6
Linseed, May	11 15 3
Linseed Sept.	12 7 6
Groundnuts M/A ..	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	..
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	73 6 0

WHEAT.

London, April 30.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers ..	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers Value	43/3—
AUSTRALIAN A/M	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	30/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi april may Seller	44/9
Wheat Soft Red. Karachi april/may Sellers	44/3
Wheat Cargo New South Wales paid for March shipment	47/3
Tone:—Quiet	

LINSEED.

London, April. 30

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Buyers	£ 19
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net A/M Sellers ..	£ 19 7/8
Quiet but Steady	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April, 30.

Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta May Sellers	23/3
July Sellers	23/6
July/Sept, Sellers	23/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	23/7
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	23/7
Tone—Holders are rather firmer, but still there is absence of buyers,	

METALS.

London, April 30

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B ..	„ 63 3/8
Copper Braziers	„ 85
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4

BRASS

Bombay, May 1.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English ..	3/4	65 8 0
Do	1	64 8 0
Do	1 1/4	64 8 0
Do	1 1/2	64 8 0
Do	1 3/4	64 8 0
Do	2	64 8 0

COPPER

Bombay, May 1,

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/	71 8 0
Copper	1/	71 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	73 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	73 0 0
Copper	2/	73 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 1, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		63 0 0
„ „ „ 1 3/4 to 2	64	0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	71	8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4	73	8 0

LONDON, April 30.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with poor request at £7 7/16 A/M sellers. Cottonseed, Bombay £9 7/8 A/M quoted. Castorseed, Bombay, closed dull at £24½ sellers for April/May shipment to Hull.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine at £17½ for April shipment to Hull.

Wheat Cargo. Australian at 48/9 loading to France.

Linseed—steady.
Cottonseed—quiet.
Linseed oil—steady.
Wheat—firm.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, May 1.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Do. ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	..No. 40-1	1 13 3
Do.	..No. 42-2	1 15 0
Do.	..No. 20	1 2 9
Do.	..No. 32	1 9 3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May, 1

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April. 30, 1924.

Cotton	13324 Bales
Wheat	16157 Cwts.
Linseed	17793 „
Rape, etc.	4710 „
Gingellyseed	il „
Poppyseed	221
Groundnuts	393 „
Castorseed	8021 „
Rice	12037 „
Myrabollams	4615 „
Cottonseed	4369 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2966 „
Juwar	679 „
Masur	101 „
Barley	343 „
Bajri	631 „
Coal	1296 Tons

RUBBER

London, April 30.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	12 1/4

Tone—Easier—and not much business.

London, April 30

Chartered Bank ..	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong ..	£ 132 1/2
National	£ 44 1/4
Eastern Bank..	£ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.

Official corrections owing to stock-taking—(Vide No. 4561 dated 26-4-24).
Egyptian Visible Supply 279,000 bales.
Indian Visible Supply 336,000 bales
American Visible Supply 1,942,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 150,000 bales.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS. (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

May 1,

	Rs.	A.	P
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	9
Elphinstone..	1	1	
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.			
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 ..			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Pewan	1	6	0
Salita :—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant per lb... ..	1	6	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb... ..	1	8	3
Check Grey Drill.			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix „	7	0	0
Swan Finley „	7	0	0
Hindustan „	7	4	0
Pearl „	7	8	0
Bleached Check			
Kastorchand „	8	6	0
Bombay United	8	4	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece			
E. D. Racheal			
Gabrun no. 5124			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustani	13	0	0

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.
	May			May		
Th.	1	10 3	26 8	1	3 51	17 2
		22 7	26 9		15 56	18 9
F.	2	10 43	27 2	2	4 19	16 9
		22 41	26 9		16 35	18 9
Sat.	3	9 10	27 4	3	8 26	19
		12 34	29 7		20 24	18
Sun.	4	11 52	27 9	4	5 18	16 2
		7 10	24 8		17 43	18 9
M.	5	12 24	27 9	5	5 46	16 1
					18 18	18 11
Tu	6	0 9	26 3	6	6 16	16 3
		12 53	27 7		18 51	19 3
W.	7	0 37	25 11	7	6 45	16 6
		13 27	27 4		19 27	19 7

ECONOMY AND WASTE

WASTE IS CRIMINAL, ECONOMY IS A VIRTUE. You know these things, but that would not help you at all unless you make a personal application of your knowledge and actually put into practice some plan of saving now.

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We beg to invite your attention to our HOME SAVINGS BANK SCHEME.

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LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Anaesthetic, Para or mixed is promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those of fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set. Postage extra.

Dr. Fernandes, Major M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay in examining a patient under treatment says in his report:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra.

Mr. J. L. Procter, Ripon Road, Bombay, has cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. MISRA, L.M.S., Police Hospital Puri:—"I have used your medicines in two cases and found good result.

E. H. R CHEMICAL WORKS,
BHAGALPUR.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 30th April 1324.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.738 in.
Temperature of Air	86.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.2 „
Dew Point	72.6 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	64% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	94.1 „
Minimum	80.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE. E: N V, W
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	189

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, April 30.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

The First Division:—Chelsea three, Manchester one; Aston Villa three, Huddersfield one.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Plymouth three, Brighton nil; Portsmouth four, Swindon Town one.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Crewe two, Hartlepools one; Accrington five Durham City four.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, April 30.

The British English and Anglo-Belgian teams for the first round of the Davis Cup to be played at Torquay on May 10th are Britain:—Gilbert, Godfree, Kingscote and Woosnam, Belgium:—Washer, Delaveleye, Watson also non-playing Captain Deborman.—Reuter.

CITY AND SUBRUM HANDICAP BETTING.

LONDON, April 30.

In the City and Suburban Handicap betting was 100/6 Ulula, 5/1 Verdict and 8/1 Greek Bachelor. Ten ran. Won by three lengths, two lengths separating the second and the third horses.

Pharos dwelt at start losing two lengths. Greek Bachelor led from Light Dragoon and Ulula with Morestel last Coming down the hill Ulula and Greek Bachelor were well clear from the rest of the field with Verdict third, several lengths behind. Entering the straight Ulula came clean away and won in a canter. Light Draggon was fourth and Sun Charter last. Time was 2m. 17 2/5s.—Reuter.

"MY SPLENDID MACHINE."

FRENCH AIRMAN AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 1.

The French airman, Lieutenant Doisy, is a magnificent specimen of youthful manhood, standing over six feet, and a picture of robust and cheerful vitality, wearing the blue uniform of the French flying officer and decorated with the badge of an officer of the Legion of Honour. He quickly descended from his aeroplane (a Jacqueline) on arrival yesterday and smartly walked towards the group of British officers and spectators who had assembled at Drigh Road to welcome him. Introductions completed, he remarked that he was very deaf and begged for a bath and massage. Many jokes were cracked and there was much laughter.

Resisting all efforts to compliment him on his magnificent performance, he attributed his quick arrival in record time at Karachi to good luck and his splendid engine, which had not been touched since he left Paris, he had not even cleaned a sparking plug. Lieutenant Doisy spent the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Cahen (of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co.) and was afterwards the guest of Wing Commander Hicks and officers of the Royal Air Force at Drigh Road, Karachi. Joking endeavours to alarm him at the dangers he ran amidst snakes hyaenas, leopards and tigers of jungles around Karachi, merely resulted in renewed laughter and merriment. Lieut. Doisy is one of those robust optimists who fears nothing.

Large crowds including the French Consul, officers and men of the Royal Air Force and many prominent citizens were present at the Drigh Road Aerodrome at day-break to witness the departure of the airman. During the final examination of the machine it was discovered that one of the landing wires in the tail of the machine was broken. This will take several hours to repair and the airman has now elected to postpone departure from Karachi till to-morrow morning.

INDIANS IN OLYMPIC GAMES.

BOMBAY'S MARATHON RUNNER.

Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., Madras, India's representatives to the World's Olympic games have begun their final training. The VIII Olympiad to be held in July at Paris and the Indian team has just a month in which to attain their best. The eight representatives from Bengal, Madras, Patiala, Mysore, Bombay, the Punjab and United Provinces will have another period of training on a cinder track at Paris prior to the competition. M. R. Hinge who will represent Bombay, has been selected for long distance races. In his school-days Hinge showed no tendency for long distance races, but was prominent in wrestling and drill and obtained a Bandsman's medal.

HINGE'S RECORDS.

His first long race was run in 1918 at Aundh when he covered 12 miles in 69 minutes. His next success was at Poona, when he won the 6-mile race in 35 minutes. He also took part in the 3-mile and 27-mile races and had to give up in the latter owing to an injury on his foot after leading for 11 miles. In 1921 he won a 10-mile race at Satara in 55 minutes and in the same year in the Deccan Gymkhana sports covered 27 miles in 2 hours and 54 minutes. The next year he reduced his time by two minutes in the 10-mile at Satara and also won the Bombay Marathon of 10 miles 2 furlongs last year in a little over 58½ minutes. For the last three years Hinge's record has been unbeaten and his present form gives promise of an excellent performance. Hinge's capacity was sufficiently tested at the All-India Olympic trials at Delhi last February when he secured H. E. the Viceroy's certificate for running 10 miles 2 furlongs in 57½ minutes and thereby ensured his selection in the Indian team.

FUNDS REQUIRED.

The cost of sending Hinge to the VIII Olympiad is estimated at Rs. 3,000. The collections for the Bombay Olympic Trials amounted to Rs. 1,875 of which there is still Rs. 1,000 in hand so that another Rs. 2,000 is required to make up the required amount of Rs. 3,000. Bengal has already subscribed Rs. 4,000 and the Punjab, U. P. and Mysore have all undertaken to defray the expenses of their representatives. The Patiala representative is being financed by the State and only Bombay lags behind in this when it should have led. It is hoped that the sporting public of Bombay will respond to the appeal for funds so that Bombay's representative may not be hampered in his training and may be successful. Contributions may be sent to Mr. Narottam Morarjee (Treasurer), Sudama House, or to the Hon. Secretary, 12, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

QUETTA RACES.

(Associated Press.)

QUETTA, May 1.

THE BOLAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Capt R G Macarthur's LITTLE EVA, 9-12, J Harraway 1
Capt H R W Wood's KEEN LEAGUER, 9-0, C Hoyt 2
Malik Rahim Gul's YAKOOT, 8-3, Abdul Rashid 3
Major G P Knott's BUSHRANGER, 7-7, Saye 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4.

THE HUNTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Capt J A Hezlewood's UPHILL, 13-0, Owner 1
Capt C W Free's PARDON, 10-7, Major Pim 2
Capt C F L Stevens' WAIT AND SEE, 12-7, Owner 3
Major N A B Baillie Hamilton's JOAN, 11-11, Mr Jesset 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4.

THE CLUB STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2 miles over the Steeplechase Course.

Capt M Cox's MR. JINKS, 12-7, Capt George 1
Mr H A Wansbrough's SULTAN, 11-0, Mr Patterson 2
Mr E M Blake's HENRY II, 10-12, F/Lt. Chamberlayne 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 3.

THE ARABIA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H H Mir of Khairpur's RARE FIND, 7-10, L Jones 1
Major D B Edward's KARUN, 7-4, Saye ... 2
Messrs H Hassanally and Contractor's HONEYSUCKLE, 9-4, D W Balfour 3
Capt R G Macarthur's MOHSEL, 8-13, J K Harraway 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28

THE A. G. G.'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs R Osborne Carey's LIMEHOUSE LIGHTS, 10-12, D W Balfour 1
Lieut-Colonel A B Beauman's CYANITE, 7-0, J Tymor 2
Capt A Forbes Pearson's PAS GENIL, 10-9, Capt Bernard 3
H H the Khan of Kalat's MILKMAID II, 7-4, Saye 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4.

THE GULISTAN PLATE.—Distance seven furlongs.

Major W B White's FOREST LOVER, 8-11, Yusuf 1
Capt R G Macarthur's LEGACY, 7-0, C Hoyt 2
Capt R G Macarthur's PERCEPTION, 10-7, J Harraway 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The semi-finals of the Beighton Hockey Tournament were played off to-day. Calcutta on their own ground beat Lucknow Youngmen's Association by one one goal to nil. Calcutta predominated almost through out.

The second match between "Horrocks," Allahabad, and Applentices, Jamalpore, was an exhibition of tame hockey. Neither side scored and the match ended in a draw.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The finalists of the Elton Hockey Tournment met at the Central Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening when Lady Ford presented the Cup to the Winners the B. E. S. High School and the medals to the players. Mr. Bennett in thanking Sir Reginald and Lady Ford for their presence in short described the success of the Junior Tournament and expressed his intention to run a Junior Football tournment for schools and junior teams. Sir Reginald in a few well chosen words explained to the boys the sporting spirit in which every game should be played and congratulated the winners on their success and encouraged the runners up. He then asked Lady Ford to present the Cup and medals. The teams were then entertained by the Secretary. It may be mentioned the B. E. S. High School have won the Elton Cup for the twelfth time since 1903.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain in parts of Karnatak and Kolhapur. Threshing of rabi crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in some districts. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in some parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parker, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind	3 per cent. above normal to 50 per cent. below normal.		
			Percentage below normal.
Gujarat	...	...	18 to 45
Konkan	...	...	33 to 40
Deccan	...	...	28 to 50
Karnatak	...	...	46 to 50

MAHOMEDAN URBAN CONSTITUENCY RE-ELECTION.

The nominations of the six candidates for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council from Mahomedan Urban Constituency were scrutinized on Thursday in the offices of the Collector of Bombay and were declared valid.

INDIA AND ISLAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your valued paper in the report of Swami Shradhananda's speech the following sentence occurs:—

"While some Moslems thought that those only who went to a Masjid would be saved, the Vedas went further and said that they must look on all living creatures as their friends and must look on them with love; while other religions thought differently."

This statement of the "Swami" is simply astounding, nay, shocking.

It is the Prophet of Islam who said "Un nasu ayalul-lahi wa Khair-un-nas Main yanfaunnas."

"All human beings are the children of one God and the best of mankind is he who does the utmost good to his fellow-creatures."

It is the holy Koran that says "Idfaa billati hia ahsanussayyia."

"Oppose evil with good i.e. do good to him who does evil unto you."

Commenting upon this verse Maulana Rumie says:

"Bo cnu gul gar barga bargash ni kuni,
"Khanda na zuzarad na gardad munsani."

"Be like a rose, though you tear it petal from petal it will not give up its smile nor will it hide its fragrance."

Allama Khusru says commenting upon the same verse:—

"Daste tabar zan tabar andaz sakht,
"Saya Kunan bar saro ruyash darakht."

"Behold! The wood-cutter strikes at the very root of the tree, but the tree shelters him from the sun with his green leaves.")

This is the manifestation of the light of the Prophet of Islam (Islam means self-effacement) "Ana min noorillah wa kulli shayyin min noori."

It is the Prophet of Islam who prayed for his persecutors in the following memorable words:—

"Rabbi ihdi-kowmi innahum la yaala moon."

"O Lord! Punish not my persecutors, rather forgive them and guide them aright, for they know not what they do."

The Commentator says:—

"Bud duayash dar zahuro dar Kamoon,
"Indi Kaomi innanum la ya'a lamoon."

"His constant prayer both open and secret was "Lord! forgive them and guide them, for they know not what they do."

I cannot do better than reproduce here Jones's versified translation of the commentary on the aforesaid verse of the holy Koran:

"Learn from you Orient shhll to love thy foe.
"And store with pearls the haud that brings thee woe.
"Free like you rock from base vindictive pride;
"Emblaze with gems the wrist that rends thy side.
"Mark where you tree rewards the stony shower,
"With fruit nectarious or the balmy flower,
"All nature calls aloud can man do less,
"Than heal the smiter and the railer bless?"

Professor Huxley has proved that the sentence of the New Testament "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do" was none of the sayings of Christ. I aver it was the saying of the Prophet of Islam which was interpolated by Christian divines.

Hear what Shri Dayanand Saraswati has to say:—

"Then came the onsets of Islam, with a creed, simple but stern. With an organisation, the very pink of perfection, it was bound to prevail over the impongerable, unstable Hinduism." Ramakrishna Paramahamsa himself was instructed in spiritual exercises by a Mahomedan saint (Read "My Master" by Swami Vivekananda). It is Islam that on its advent stirred the Hindu religious and social life to its depths and transformed the Hindu religious ideals and rites and purged their social conventions and customs. The universal adoption of the Persian title "Hinduism" bestowed upon the Islamised Aryanism by Moslems is sufficiently indicative of the great influence exerted by Islam on the religious, moral and social life of India. It is from this holy and edifying fountain of Islam that the reformers like Dayanand Saraswati, Nanakshah and Ramkrishna Paramamasa imbibed the pure spiritual nectar of Monotheism.

It does not reflect much credit on the Swami that he has relegated to oblivion the deep debt of gratitude India and his mission owes to Islam.

I advise the Swami to desist from carping and cavilling at the great universal religion of Islam (or self-effacement) without having studied it.—Yours, etc.,

MOULVI FAZLURRAHMAN MULLA.

Fakir Mohommad Building,

Kurla, April 30.

"HARIKATHA KALAKSHEPAM."

Under the auspices of the Subodha Sangeetha Sabha, Bombay, Brahma, Sri Doraiswami Bhagavatar of Tanjore will perform a Harikatha Kalakshepam (in Tamil) on the "Life and Teachings of the Dravidian Saint and Philosopher-Poet Thayumanavar" at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Sunday the 4th May 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sriman Sankar, his 11 years old son, will also make a display of his high talents on the Violin."

SMART ARREST OF THIEVES.

On Wednesday night Sergeant Sheppard of the Agripada Police station was talking with a watchman at the Khatao Makanji Mill when another watchman came to him and reported that he had seen two men scale a telephone pole and get on the roof of the mill. Sergeant Sheppard then scaled the pole and got on the roof and found one of the thieves hiding on the roof and arrested him. The other man in the meantime managed to get down and while he was attempting to run away he was arrested by a sowar.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ECHO OF LAST MILL RIOTS.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, heard the petitions for compensation for injuries sustained and damage done to property during the last mill riots.

Mr. Lewis Barber deposed that while he was driving his motor car, a mob of 50 or 60 persons, on the west side of the Elphinstone Bridge, threw stones at him and smashed the glass screen and caused damage to the hood of the car. He claimed Rs. 14 for the glass screen and Rs. 115 for the hood.

Surkuji Daji, Manager of Country Liquor Shop No. 56, belonging to Dhunbai Kaikhushroo, situated at De Lisle Road Cross Lane, said that on the 16th of March, after closing the shop at 9-30 p.m. he was returning home with Rs. 250, which he had brought, and the day's sale proceeds amounting to another Rs. 250 when near the Century Mill gate a mob of 20 to 30 persons consisting of Bhayas and others assaulted him and decamped with the money.

Sitaram Devji Mayakar claimed Rs. 750 as compensation for injuries received and Rs. 600 looted which he had on his person.

J. Palonji Kavarana, a foreign liquor licensee, having his shop at Parbhadevi Road, claimed Rs. 6,275 for damage done to stock and shop on the 7th March.

The biggest claim is that of the Elphinstone Mills, who are claiming Rs. 2,48,817 for damage done to properly by fire, etc.

PATHAN GETS TWO YEARS AND 30 STRIPES.

Muradali Sazbali, a Pathan, was placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, for attempting to commit robbery and causing grievous hurt to one Alumdale Rajibale.

Inspector Kent, prosecuting, stated that the complainant, residing at Borah Bazaar Street on the 20th April at about 10 p.m., went out for a walk near the Swimming Bath on Kennedy Sea Face and sat on one of the benches. At about 10-30 p.m. the accused came and sat near by him and asked for a match box. After lighting his bidee the accused asked the complainant if he had any money on his person and on the complainant saying that whether he had money on his person or not was not the accused's business, he (accused) said he would finish him. By this time two more Pathans came up and the accused dealt him a blow on the neck. The complainant gave an alarm and two Mohamedan gentlemen on hearing the cry repaired to the spot when the accused drew out a double rope, with weights attached to it, and hit one of the rescuers on the head and the complainant received a blow on his finger. By this time two soldiers who were passing on seeing the fight helped to arrest the accused. On a search being made of the person of the accused two safety blade razors were found by the police. The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years and 30 stripes. The Magistrate remarked that the case called for an exemplary punishment in view of the Pathan terrorism in Bombay at present.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Salaskar charged M. Hofmann for rash driving.

The prosecution case was that the accused on the 10th April at about 11 p.m. was driving his motor car No. Z 4345 along Lamington Road from the direction of Grant Road towards Jacob Circle, when he knocked down Peter Rego, who was riding a bicycle. One of the witnesses deposed that the accused smelt of drinks, but was capable of driving.

The accused in his statement said that Peter Rego was riding practically on the middle of the road and that he did blow his automatic horn and was driving slowly. After Rego was knocked down he himself took the complainant to the hospital.

The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused for rash driving and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

TRIAL OF A NOTORIOUS BAD CHARACTER.

The trial of Bhagwania Bhoja, a notorious bad character, was resumed at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thackar, Additional Presidency Magistrate.

It will be remembered that this accused is already undergoing imprisonment for having returned to Bombay, without the previous permission of the Commissioner of Police—he being deported—and for being in possession of a revolver without a license.

Sergt. Gooch examined by the Police Prosecutor said that at about 10-50 p.m. on the 6th March last in consequence of certain information received he proceeded to a brothel at Foras Road, with Sergt. Winton and sepoys, to arrest Bhagwania Bhoja, who was wanted by the police. Finding the accused was not in the house, he came on to the road when his informant pointed out a man on the road as being Bhagwania. On seeing the man the Sergt. asked him to come towards him, but the reply he received to this order was a revolver shot, fired point blank at him. The accused then took to his heels with the police chasing him, but armed as the accused was he fired two more shots at them while running. Seeing that the accused was running, Sergt. Gooch fired two shots from his revolver in the air with a view to scare the accused, but instead of the accused being scared he replied with a fourth shot fired point blank at his pursuers. The Sergeant aimed two more shots at him, but missed his mark, and the accused entered the gully near the Imperial Girls' School, and with the faint light at that time he saw the accused jumping over the wall of the school. Before the accused could jump off the wall the Sergeant took aim and pulled the trigger of his revolver but as misfortune had it, there were no more cartridges in the revolver and the accused successfully evaded capture at that time. Later on, he received information that the man in question was arrested by the Lamington Road police, and on proceeding to the hospital he saw a man there, half unconscious who he said looked similar to the man he was following at Foras Road and who had fired four shots at him. He also identified the revolver, and the coat which the accused was wearing.

Further hearing has been fixed for the 27th instant.

CHARGED WITH BEING MEMBERS OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

The case in which Ramjan Azimullah, Mahmud Rashid, Mahmudi Gafoor, Bashir Moosa and Abdul Rahman Haji Kassam were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly with the object of assaulting Hafizullah Abdulla, came up again for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court.

The statements of all the accused were recorded. Accused No. 1 stated that he was employed by accused No. 5 at whose instance the soda bottles and bamboos were placed in the victorias. He was asked by accused No. 5 to engage three victorias and accompany him. Accused No. 5 informed him that Hafizulla was to be assaulted. He had pointed out the others to the police.

Accused No. 2 deposed that he knew nothing of the case and went with No. 1 sight seeing.

Accused No. 3 gave out that he was going to Mahim and was in the liquor shop on his way. He did not know accused No. 1 nor is he aware as to why he was arrested.

The statement of accused No. 4 was to the effect that on the day of the incident he was seated in Nall Bazar taking a drink when a gharrywalla informed him that his gharry was taken by the police. He went to the Police Station where he was arrested.

Accused No. 5 said that he was innocent of the charge laid against him. Accused No. 1 was in his service, but left him after the day in question.

In making his address for the defence, Mr. Jamai, pleader, argued that admitting that all the five accused were assembled at the time the evidence of the prosecution had not proved that they were moved by a common object which is essential to bring the case under Section 143. The driver of one victoria could not say anything about the other victoria or its occupants. Moreover, in the absence of any overt act of violence it was difficult to sustain that they were members of an unlawful assembly. The circumstance of their collecting together and having sticks with them, though a point favourable to the prosecution, would not in itself warrant a conviction under the section. Further, persons intending to commit an offence are not likely to gather near a Police Station.

Mr. Menker, in his reply address, said that the information against accused No. 3 was given by accused No. 1. It could not, therefore, be maintained that the complainant moved the police. The plea of the accused that they had collected to go to Mahim cannot be upheld as the way from Bellasis Road to Nall Bazar, where they were, was not the direction to be taken. They had naturally collected at a place which the complainant visits often and where his local influence was likely to be less.

Judgment was reserved for the 7th instant.

"PAREL SHOOTING CASE."

Examination of witnesses was proceeded with in the "Parel Shooting Case" at the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate.

In his examination-in-chief, Madhavrao Balaram deposed that he was a fitter at Parel residing near Dharamsala. On the night in question he heard an alarm coming from the motor works in Parel Tank Road. He proceeded there and from there to Bomanji Wadi After leaving the Wadi he went along the passage leading to the accused's bungalow. He well remembers the night which was the night of the 11th March.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho the witness stated that he heard one shot which was fired when he was at Dharamsala. He also heard a witness say that five or six shots were fired. A mob of fifty or sixty people were coming out from Bomanji's Wadi. He did not know of any petition having been sent by the residents of that locality. He came to know of it for the first time at the Coroner's inquest. He believed that one pellet was still left in the wound as he felt something round still obstructing above the right ear.

Re-examined by Mr. Sabaji Rao, the Police Prosecutor, he said that he entered Bomanji's Wadi from the entrance gate of Tank Road.

Bavaji Bhagia, the next witness, stated that he is a Hindu Mahratta living in a chawl situate at the left of the passage leading to the Wadi. He knew Arjun Ramachandra employed in a Gas Company and Antia Rama, a mill-hand. On the night in question he was playing 'atia-patia' near Dharamsala. At about 11-30 p.m. he went to his room and within 10 minutes heard shots and cry of "thief." When he came out after the firing he saw a police party going to the Wadi and followed them and saw Arjun lying near the compound 2 or 3 feet from the entrance gate, struggling. He went further and saw Antia lying at the back of the bungalow. At the time he saw Antia was dead. The two were removed by the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, he said that he did not know the witness Madhavrao Balaram. There were three parties playing 'atia-patia.' Bonfire was lighted in the compound of a chawl opposite the Dharamsala. After he came out of his place he saw two or three persons, unknown to him, going to the Wadi.

Bala Abba, the next witness, deposed to his having heard noise of stones falling the night previous to the shooting and having accompanied Parsis living behind to Bomanji's Wadi where, however, they could trace nothing. The next night noise of falling stones was again heard and a Bania living near asked Kamru to see with a lantern. When he had gone, an old woman living in a shed in the same Wadi came out crying "thief." He came down and there was a general cry. About 75 persons collected in the Wadi and proceeded to Bomanji's Wadi. There were fifteen or twenty Parsis. They were asked to leave the place and search round about. Then they proceeded along the road leading to accused's bungalow. He and a few others were in front of the mob. He heard a shot being fired and Arjun staggered and fell down. He went to see him when he was struck on different parts of his body. He ran down the road for his life and fell down exhausted near the Municipal lantern outside the gate at Parel Tank Road. He was semi-conscious and was carried home by Bapu and Kamru. He was then sent to hospital.

Replying to cross-examination he said that 5 minutes after the residents of his Wadi raised cry of "thief" he heard a shot near Dharamsala. There was a scare. About 10 or 12 Parsis had gathered in the Wadi none of whom could he identify. Some of the crowd in Bomanji's Wadi scaled over the wall and some went by the road. They were at the bend when shot was fired from the direction of the bungalow. Before the firing there was no conversation between any one of the mob and any one from the bungalow. Immediately after the first shot he heard the rear mob shouting "Sheth, Sheth, don't fire." Immediately thereafter he was struck. There was none between the top of the bend and the entrance gate of the accused's bungalow. Arjun was struck by the first shot.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The case is postponed to the 12th May for further hearing.

CORONERS COURT.

POLICEMAN STABBED BY A PATHAN PRISONER.

The Coroner concluded enquiry on Thursday touching the death of Babu Daji, a Police Naik who was fatally stabbed by a Pathan prisoner whilst he was being marched away to the police station on the night of the 16th ultimo under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Babu Ramji, police constable No. 1703 said that at 9 p.m. on the 16th April he went with the deceased Babu Daji, Police Naik No. 4801 and three others to the junction of Sandhurst and Parel Roads where Pathans were gambling. They arrested four Pathans and searched them. The deceased had in his custody Gulam Rasul one of the Pathans. The police found that two Pathans had knives. No knife was found on Gulam Rasul. The deceased was following the havaldar with his prisoner and witness with his prisoner was behind the deceased and Gulam Rasul. As they approached the Oomercurry Post Office a crowd was following and some Pathans from the crowd asked the police to let the prisoners go. The policemen refused. Witness then suddenly heard the deceased say that his prisoner had escaped. The Head Constable asked him how he escaped and the deceased said that he had been struck twice by the prisoner. Witness saw the prisoner Gulam Rasul running away. The other prisoners also tried to escape but they were secured. The deceased walked a little way and he was then taken to hospital. No one but Gulam Rasul struck the deceased. Gulam had not as yet been found.

After some more witnesses corroborated the witness Babu Ramji the jury returned a verdict that death was due to wounds inflicted apparently with a sharp instrument by Gulam Rasul who has absconded.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 12-30 p.m.
S. S. "Dongola" with the English Mail due at 9 a.m.
B P. C. C. Special Meeting, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The s.s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 6.

Ramzan Id: Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

First LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 2 (Fri.)	Sunrise 6h. 11m.	Sunset 7h. 1m.
May 3 (Sat.)	sunrise 6h. 10m.,	sunset 7h. 1m.
May 4 (Sun.)	Sunrise 6h. 10m.	Sunset 7h. 2m.
May 5 (Mon)	Sunrise 6h 9m;	Sunset 7h. 2m.
May 6 (Tues)	Sunrise 6h 9m;	Sunset 7h. 2m.
May 7 (Wed)	Sunrise 6h 8m;	Sunset 7h. 3m.
May 8 (Thu)	Sunrise 6h. 8m.	Sunset 7h. 3m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr.	Dept.
	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.55	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	5.45	10.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.30
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.50 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Churchgate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	19-00
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	23- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	13.45
Madras Mail	6-10	22.40
Poona Mail	11-30	7.20
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-30	14.15
Poona Express	19 15	7.40
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21.55
Madras Fast Passenger	21-05	9- 0

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s. s. "Janus" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd May, 1924.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30th April to 6 a.m. of 1st May, 1924:— Small-pox 12 attacks and 6 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 4 attacks; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 85. Total mortality this day last year 127.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Bank has this day not changed its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9 p.m. on the 30th ultimo and left there at midnight the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from London of the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 30th ultimo and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. s. s. "Sevanha" which left Bombay on the 9th ultimo arrived London at 10 a.m. on the 30th idem.

The steamer of O. S. K. "Amazon Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 29th April and is due to arrive here on the 12th instant.

The steamer of O. S. K. "Alps Maru" sailed from Moji for Bombay on 29th April and is due here via intermediate ports on the 28th instant.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office (3rd floor), Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

FAREWELL DINNER TO FR. BLATTER.

A Farewell Dinner will be given to Rev. Fr. Blatter, S.J., on Monday, the 12th May, at 8-30 p.m. at the Taj Hotel. Subscriptions will be Rs. 10 per head (gentleman or lady). Those desirous of taking part are requested to send in their names with subscriptions to Prof. K. T. Shah, University Building, Bombay.

DHARAVI TAMIL SCHOOL.

A public meeting of the Tamil residents of the locality and the South Indians of Bombay will be held at Dharavi, near Mahim station on Sunday, the 4th May, at 6 p.m. to thank the President of the Municipal Corporation and also the School Committee for taking over the managment of the school themselves. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

BAI YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of April 1924, Dr. I. P. Kikani L.C.P. & S. treated 1,067 patients, out of whom 426 were males; 337 females; and 304 children. The daily average attendance at the said dispensary was 35.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, Prof. S. G. Devrukhaker will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "D. Housing Society and the benefits" on Sunday the 4th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Lecture Hall Shankershett Wada, Pallow Road, when all are cordially invited to attend.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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BY

N. J. SHAH, B.A.,

Ph.D. (Econ.) London, F. S. S.

SIR RATAN TATA PROFESSOR OF INDIAN ECONOMICS, THE HINDU UNIVERSITY, BENARES.

WITH A FOREWORD BY

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1924.

"A COOLIE COLONY."

The *furore* caused in the entire South African Union by Mrs. Naidu's visit has upset the European population and driven the South African White Press to pronounce hysterical denunciations of everything concerning India and her people. The papers coming from South Africa are full of accounts as much of the triumphant visit of Mrs. Naidu as of the frantic utterances of responsible politicians swearing vengeance against the Indians and of anathemas on Indian "coolies" and "shammies". A Durban paper describes at great length the enthusiasm of crowds at a demonstration held in Durban where speeches breathing fire and brimstone against the Indian residents of Natal were made. The meeting at the end unanimously passed a resolution saying: "That we the residents of the southern suburbs, request the parliamentary members representing these constituencies to support the Class Areas Bill brought forward as a Government measure." Councillor Gamble who denounced the "Asiatic Pact" in most scathing terms trotted out the stock arguments of "unwholesome competition," killing encroachment, insanitary habits of Asiatics and talked at length on the perplexing aspect of the problem of Indians sending out of the country large sums of money. A most effective answer to such a misrepresentation is contained in a recent interview Mahatma Gandhi granted to our representative. Disposing of the arguments of the insanitary condition of the life of Indians and the economic menace, the Mahatma said: "It can be proved that their (Indians') mode of life is no worse than that of the retail traders of the same standing. I am not giving my own testimony but that of Europeans. Nor can it be a grievance against Indians that they sent money to India. It can be proved from statistics that Europeans sent out of South Africa ever so much more than Indians."

The following is a typical illustration of the length to which the campaign of vilification of Indians can go. "The Natal Advertiser," in the course of a leading article writes:

'What respect can the Asiatic intellectual have for a white community that nursed the Asiatic for fifty years before he suddenly realised the brown man was a "problem"? What respect can the Asiatic politician have for the white man's point of view when he sees that the white man stubbornly refuses to do the one thing calculated to diminish the relative Asiatic menace—that is build up by immigration a large white population in the Union? How can it be expected the Indian will cease agitating so long as he sees that three Provinces out of four in the Union do not care a tinker's curse about the localised Indian problem in the fourth; and that even Natal itself is half-hearted in its professed desire to get rid of cheap Asiatic labour? The Indian is winning all along the line, *and will continue to win under the Class Areas Bill if and when it is passed,* (The italics are not ours) because South Africa does not know for five minutes together what it wants to do about the matter. Indeed, there are those who believe (Heaven grant they may be wrong) that the people who want to filch the Provincial system from Natal also want to make this a coolie Province, so that it will no longer be an obstacle in the way when the hour strikes in which the Republican Flag will be run up at Pretoria."

What is such rubbish calculated to provoke if not hatred and downright contempt for the Asiatic residents of South Africa? For a further proof of this we invite the attention of our readers to the concluding remarks of the leading article of the same journal. It observes: "Much of our anti-Asiatic talk is palpably insincere; and we warrant that, were a State policy to be evolved that was designed to get rid of the Asiatic, lock, stock and barrel, the stoutest resistance would be offered by various interests in Natal. This is what breeds despair in those who long for a fresh chance being given to Natal, and to the white youths who are wondering to-day what the future has in store for them."

There can certainly be cleaner methods of fighting for one's cause than that resorted to by our contemporary of inciting hatred against the Indians to whom admittedly belongs the credit of turning Natal into the "Garden Colony of South Africa".

"ENGLISHMEN AT EASE."

A correspondent who signs himself Dariamekushkush sends us a remarkable story of fraternisation at the Santa Cruz Conference which, as everybody knows, was an affair of Non-Cooperators. After some reflections on the lack of understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's movement shown by Englishmen in general, their idea that it is red hot revolution and ought to be repressed as such, "Dariamekushkush" embarks upon his narrative:

"The organisers of the Conference at Santa Cruz, under the leadership of the popular Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta, really gave a nice time to the residents of Santa Cruz, when interesting programmes, besides the Conference, such as Kolatam (stick-play) and singing of patriotic songs by ladies, were gone through. What interested most was that on Friday night, 118th instant, eight Englishmen, "hated" and whose "position is made hotter still in this country" as long as the non-co-operation movement is not rooted out—it is not and never will be—entered the pandal erected for the Political Conference (be it remembered) and full of the followers of 'Gyaandi' whose politics are distasteful to Englishmen. It was undoubtedly hot. There were no electric fans and it took some time before the breeze from the sea-side could blow in through the khaddar tent. In half-pants, shirts and bareheaded, the aforesaid Englishmen, eight in number, entered the pandal as if they had been invited or were organisers of the show. With the usual curiosity of Indians, young and old encircled them and odd questions and answers went on. A minute later, they paced towards the platform and the present writer thought that they were going to sit there for a time and go their way. Surely they would not sit on the ground with the natives, with their legs folded,—'that nasty habit of natives' as only a month back a lady of their colour told a "tommy" sitting on a bench in the Santa Cruz Railway Station. Amazing to relate, they all sat with the brownies with legs folded on the ground. They were in good mood and began looking round and seemed quite comfortable as they sat on the floor, all eight of them, in the front, with the numerous khaddar national flags with the cannon of spinning wheel inscribed on them, flying in gay colours over their heads, the portraits of the Commander-in-Chief at Juhu and other lieutenants and warriors hung here and there; the young and old recruits of either sex in their white uniforms around them; and above all the rehearsal for a war—the Kolatam (sticks-play)—should have made their position very hot indeed. But no—the cool breeze from the sea blew harmony into the pandal, the perspiration on white faces vanished; and for a time the eight spectators fixed their eyes upon the play of sticks. One took a pair of talams lying near at hand, and quite surprisingly struck hits suited to the occasion and tune of the pipe. They sang and nodded their heads. The enthusiasm of the sahibs did not stop there, and it seemed the wind brought with it the love and joy from that thin figure, yonder three miles away when another snatched the Gandhi cap of a lad close by, of course a clean one, and decorated his brown hair with it. A smile was on his lips and the gathering marked the good fellow. The next gentleman seemed to be jealous that he drew all the attention of the people himself, and forthwith, snatched the green card badge of a volunteer and pinned it to his white shirt. The cap was transferred from one head to another until it had honoured almost all the eight, and time passed merrily for one and all, indicating to the overzealous Indians that these Whites really exhibited love for the movement, which they seemed to have understood in the right spirit, and welcomed Swaraj. It was not too hot for these eight gentlemen amongst 'Gyaandi's' followers. The breeze blew gently. The silvery rays of the full moon pierced through the pandal and the 'Englishmen at ease' sat for a considerable time. They wished good night and thanked the audience when they went. The cap and the badge they loved much, for they were not returned. That is just how hot the position of Englishmen is made amidst Mahatma Gandhi's followers."

We have very often expressed in these columns the wish that the British in India could manage to see more of the Mahatma's followers, who are without hatred, and less of other kinds of Indians who are not.

Notes of the Day.

Europe's "Lie-Factories."

Little credence need be placed in the report emanating from Riga about the spread of the "revolt" in Turkestan. Ever since the war Riga has vied with Helsingfors in the manufacture of scares for the special edification of the "anti-Bolshies" in European countries, including England, but the thing has been so overdone that few now care even to glance at the messages issuing from these lie-factories of Europe and but for Reuter's strange infatuation we in India should never have been shocked with periodical alarms about "revolution in Turkestan." It is quite possible that there is trouble in some part of Turkestan. But what country on the face of the earth is free from trouble of that sort to-day? Why, only last week one heard of trouble brewing on both the Western and Eastern frontiers of India. The Riga lie-factory, is engaged in systematic perversion of every bit of news that comes from Russia and Mid-Asia, with a view to damage the Soviet Republic in the eyes of the world. The consequence is that as in the case of the shepherd boy and the wolf in the fable, when real trouble may be brewing for the Soviets the report from Riga will as usual be discounted as a myth. The report concerning Turkestan may be quite true, for all we know; but we cannot believe it while the voice announcing it is that of Riga.

Literacy in India.

Up till the last decade the only European country which approached India in point of illiteracy was Russia, but with the advent of a Socialist Government Russia has been making rapid strides in education and by now must be far in advance of India in the percentage of people who can read and write. The last census of India has revealed the progress of literacy in the various provinces and Indian States as under. The figures are of persons ten years old and over per thousand of the population:

	Males		Females.	
	1921	1911	1921	1911
India as a whole ...	161	140	23	13
Provinces averaged ...	167	147	22	13
Burma	576	496	123	76
Bengal	210	187	23	15
Madras	199	183	26	17
Bombay	181	158	30	17
Assam	144	117	15	8
Bihar and Orissa	114	104	7	5
C. P. and Berar	102	87	10	4
Punjab	90	84	8	6
U. P.	85	78	8	6
States averaged	425	329	178	64
Travancore	365	329	127	79
Cochin	277	229	52	25
Baroda	163	142	24	15
Mysore	81	79	5	3
Rajputana Agency ...	76	64	7	3
Central India Agency ...	65	67	9	5
Hyderabad				

It will be noted that barring Burma all the British Indian provinces lag behind, far behind, the States of Travancore, Cochin and Baroda, in point of literacy of both males and females. Why should this be so? Have these States enjoyed greater peace during the last one hundred years than the provinces of British India? In the case of Burma too, the credit for the high literacy does not belong to the British Government, but to the old indigenous machinery of education which still controls the majority of the schools existing to-day in the province. Mysore is on a par with the provinces. Only the Nizam's Dominions lag woefully behind, owing to the systematic neglect of education by the State. The present Government of the State, we are glad to see, is trying to make up for past neglect, but still more strenuous efforts are needed if the State is to take its proper place as premier. It should be the ambition of the Nizam's Dominions to be the "premier State" of India in fact.

"Ramzan Id."

We have always had a high regard for the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court and have always regarded him as a thoroughly humane, large-minded man. We are, therefore, all the more surprised at a report which reaches us to the effect that the Muslim vakils and others who practice in his Court are grumbling because, though there is a long list of holidays for the Court, room has not been found in it for the Ramzan Id. Men who have been fasting for a month require a holiday, and that is why a holiday at the Festival of Breaking Fast is more of a physical necessity for Muslims than a holiday at the Festival of Sacrifice. But because the date in the former case is not absolutely fixed but depends upon the new moon being visible, the latter is in greater favour with all those who have to prearrange a list of holidays. It merely means that in a list where five days at least are granted to the Christian's Easter, the Muslims, might have two days set apart, on one of which will fall the Id which closes Ramadhan. If there is difficulty about granting a general holiday on this (for Muslims) very important occasion, surely business could be so arranged that the Muslims could have the day off.

Manufacturing Crimes.

The Post Master General of Madras has dismissed a telegraph signaller Mr. Subba Rao, who had put in 17 years' service in the department, for wearing khaddar, for subscribing to nationalist papers and discouraging a loyalist paper, namely the "Justice" of Madras, and paying his quota to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. When an official of the department was interviewed by a representative of a Madras paper, the former stated that the main ground for dismissal was Mr. Subba Rao's connection with the Tilak Swaraj Fund, to which he had paid his subscription, although his crime of wearing khaddar was a contributory cause to his downfall. We are quite aware that autocrats in the mofussil hate the very sight of khaddar, and do not like their subordinates to use it. But most of the provincial governments in this country have publicly notified that they have no objection to any of their subordinates wearing khaddar, and that was the reason why the Post-Master General's office informed the Press representative that while the wearing of khaddar did not constitute a crime by itself, it showed the delinquent's sympathy for N. C. O. The Government of India, of course, rejected the appeal of the unfortunate man and he has lost his job after 17 years' honest service, for his crime of patriotism. What have Government done to those European officials who subscribed liberally to the funds of the militant European Association, and other funds? Government know well enough, though the names are not published, that there were many officials who contributed their "mite" towards the fund which was raised in this country to glorify General Dyer. Is it suggested that an inquisition is to be set up to prevent Government officials from spending their money as they like? It is impossible even in this country to make loyalists by a mere fiat of Government. Mahatma Gandhi writes in this connection: "The logical result of such dismissals should be a regulation making it penal for a member of the legislatures to wear khaddar. By a stroke of the pen we should then have domestic peace. The Government would be happy and so will the pro-council men and the no-council men. As it is there can be no peace so long as men like Mr. Subba Rao have a real grievance against every body—against the Government for manufacturing crimes, against the pro-council men who because of their eminence wear khaddar with impunity and yet afford no relief to Mr. Subba Rao and such others, and against the no-council men for failing to make khaddar universal and thus making the demand for Swaraj irresistible."

A Trade Mystery.

Since 1st March 1923, a duty amounting to Rs. 20 on every pound of saccharine powder imported into India from foreign countries is being levied. Before the announcement of the duty the bazar price of the article was about Rs. 3 per lb. Immediately on the imposition of the duty the price rose to Rs. 23 per lb. But since then, though the duty continues to be levied at the full rate of Rs. 20 per lb. the price of the article has been steadily going down, till to-day one can purchase a pound of saccharine for Rs. 8 or Rs. 9! What is the explanation of this strange phenomenon? One explanation would be that vast quantities of the article had been stocked by Indian merchants in shrewd anticipation of the duty and that the market is now being flooded with these stocks. But, though plausible, this explanation does not solve the mystery, since even after a year the market shows a tendency to fall still lower. The "stocks" could not have been so huge as to outlast a full year. The only other answer to the riddle would appear to be that suggested by some saccharine merchants who have been hard hit by the fall of the market. It is that smuggling of large quantities of saccharine is going on in this country both through Goa and Singapore. At the latter place a duty of 10 to 15 p. c. only on the invoice price of the article is levied. It is easy to see how very profitable the trade in the smuggled article should be to merchants engaged in the risky enterprise. The Customs Authorities in Bombay received, it would appear, complaints from merchants who have suffered as a result of such clandestine trade, but though it is over three months since the complaint was made, the matter is still "receiving the attention" of the authorities! No wonder that the smugglers persevere in their most lucrative employment!

Wrong Inspiration.

In a leading article which appeared in these columns on April 25, on the subject of Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji's election case we had written: "Putting aside the fact that Mr. Mahomedally's petition was bad in law and the protests raised in this and other respects by Mr. Lalji's counsel to which due attention does not seem to have been paid by His Excellency, it is pertinent to note" etc. And again: "We extremely regret that this aspect of the matter did not receive at the hands of His Excellency the consideration that its importance deserved." We now learn through the courtesy of the Director of Information that we were mistaken in supposing that the Governor had any jurisdiction in the case. There is a "Special Provision" (No. 46) in Part VIII of the Bombay Electoral Rules to this effect: "If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules *otherwise than in connection with an election inquiry held thereunder*, the question shall be referred, for the decision of the Governor and his decision shall be final." The case referred to was in connection with an election inquiry held under Bombay Electoral Rules, so our subliminal self did wrong to lay the slightest blame upon His Excellency. The case of Mr. J. K. Mehta was besides, much harder, in the same way, than that of Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji. But so far as we are aware the Governor was not at all invoked by it (his second self) on that occasion.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE INCIDENT.

BY ZAFAR HASAN.

Some months ago Karakhan, the assistant to the Peoples' Commissars for Foreign Affairs, had gone to China to negotiate a treaty with the Chinese Government for the establishment of diplomatic relations. He had to carry out lengthy negotiations with Dr. Von-Chen-Ting, the Chinese representative before any definite result could be achieved. All of a sudden on the 16th of March, it was announced that a treaty had been signed by the representatives of the two governments, that would open a new era of good neighbourly relations, subject only to the ratification of the Chinese President. But on March 17 the Chinese Government unexpectedly changed its attitude, refuted the authority of its representative to sign an agreement that would come into force without being ratified by the Chinese Parliament, although Dr. Von had kept his government well informed with the course of the negotiations and possessed the authority to sign such a document. The strongly-worded protest of the French Ambassador in China, who strongly objected to the clauses of the treaty concerning the N. East Chinese Railway, has been the chief cause of this somersault on behalf of the Chinese Government.

HISTORY OF THE INCIDENT.

In order to understand the details of the matter, it would be useful to relate the history of this railway in a few words. In 1896 Count Vitte, the then Russian Finance Minister, and known for his currency reform and the introduction of the gold rouble in Russia, gained the concession for the construction of the N. E. Chinese Railway between Chita and Vladivostok, and Chita and Port Arthur, by concluding a secret treaty with *Li-Hun-Chang*, the Chinese representative, who got a bribe of 1 million gold roubles (10 gold roubles to £1.) in return Russians and Chinese were the only shareholders of this Railway Company.

Imperialist Russia got the right of administration over the tract of country lying on both sides of the line to the extent of 70 versts (1 1/2 versts-1 mile). The Russo-Chinese Bank henceforward named the Russo-Asiatic Bank, under the big Russian banker Putilov, supported the company with the necessary funds and helped it to cover its deficits. Practically this bank in the course of time became the sole owner of the line.

In 1920, after the Russian Revolution had established its hold over the vast territories included within the boundaries of the once Imperial Russian, this bank was also nationalised like others. But the managers and shareholders managed to escape and lease out their shares to the French bankers. Hence it is that France to-day is posing as the defender of the N. E. Chinese Railway against the aggression of the Soviet Government, and threatens the Chinese Government if the fate of this line is decided without the consent of the "Great Powers" and specially of France being previously got.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.

Karakhan presented a note to the Chinese Government demanding the ratification of the treaty within three days. The sabotage of the Chinese Government and the obstructive tactics of the French Government, American and Japanese Governments, called forth protests from the Chinese public generally and from the students' organisations particularly who demanded from the Government the immediate ratification of the treaty and requested Karakhan to prolong the interval of his note. So far the incident has not been settled; but the public opinion in China favours the establishment of deplomatic relations with U. S. S. Republic and is gaining strength. General Wu-Pai-Fu, the "Military Prince" of China, has thrice tele-

(Continued on page 9.)

BRITISH BUDGET.

LABOUR GOVT. & EMPIRE.

COLONIEL SECRETARY'S BOAST.

LONDON, April 30.

In the House of Commons to-day during the debate on the budget Sir R. Horne said the abolition of the Mckenna duties was the price the Government was paying for the Liberal support and urged the Government to consider its effect on employment.

Mr. Thomas refuted the idea that the Conservatives were the only party jealous of the position of the Empire and stated that out of 32 resolutions of the Imperial Conference two were at present being considered, two had been definitely opposed by Government and 23 had already been endorsed and steps had been taken to put them into operation. As regards the rejected resolutions the Government deplored the difficulty which had arisen but they were not responsible for it. "The Premiers unquestionably were misled. Let the House apply itself to avoiding that mistake", said the Colonial Secretary.

Progress was reported and the debate adjourned.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL BUILDING.

SLOWNESS OF AMERICAN FLEET.

LONDON, April 30.

Washington.—The naval building programme which is to complete aircraft carriers, destroyers and submarine tenders and construct light cruisers, modern submarines and other units as urged by Commander-in-Chief Coontz in a statement is given prominence in newspapers which allege that the inability of the American fleet to manoeuvre faster than ten knots, is due to the slowness of the auxiliary ships and the failure of submarines to function in the work of the fleet. They also severely criticise the shortage of minesweepers and the incompleteness of anti-aircraft batteries on older ships.—Reuter.

PARISIAN FASCISTS IN MEETING.

A BOMB EXPLOSION

LONDON, April 30.

Paris.—A man exploded a bomb outside the room where the Parisian Fascists were holding a meeting. A young Italian woman was injured and the miscreant escaped.—Reuter.

FRENCH SCHOOLS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, April 30.

Constantinople.—Renewing the protest against closing of the French schools in Turkey the French representative has offered to remove crucifixes from class rooms provided satisfactory assurances are given guaranteeing unhampered maintenance of the French schools in future.—Reuter.

EXCURSION TRAIN ACCIDENT.

LONDON, April 30.

A signal man giving evidence at the enquiry into the Cup Tie Excursion Train accident admitted that he had forgetfully passed an electric train to the line on which the Express was standing.

The fifth death as a result of the above collision occurred in the hospital to-day.—Reuter.

CEYLON EXPORT OF RUBBER.

LONDON, April 30.

It is officially announced that the percentage of standard production rubber which can be exported on the minimum duty from Ceylon, Straits Settlement and Malay States for the quarter beginning May 1st has been fixed at sixty.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, April 30.

Melbourne.—It is announced that Government's naval programme for the next nine years includes the construction of four light cruisers and some long range cruising submarines costing about a quarter of a million sterling each.—Reuter

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
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O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

FLOGGINGS AND THE CRAWLING ORDER.

FURTHER HEARING.

LONDON, May 1.

Sir M. O'Dwyer, continuing his evidence in the libel action against Sir S. Nair declared that he directed no floggings after the Amritsar rioting. They were carried out under Martial Law. The General Officer Commanding told him that twelve persons were whipped, of whom eleven were of the menial class and twelfth a truculent shopkeeper. Witness stopped public whippings which were considered undesirable, though possibly justifiable, and reduced whipping generally.

Replying to His Lordship he said that the Viceroy had privately telegraphed to him that he thought this flogging was inadvisable, but witness had already taken action. Sir M. O'Dwyer, describing the dangerous situation at Gujaranwalla in April 1919, said that even now he considered his suggestion that an aeroplane should be sent as a happy inspiration and it had completely stopped the trouble.

"WAGING OF WAR."

Sir Michael was referring to the charges of waging war and sedition against Drs. Satyapal and Kitchlew and Lala Harkishanlal, when Sir Walter Schwabe who is Sir S. Nair's leading counsel contended that the arrests were entirely illegal and done by the plaintiff.

Sir M. O'Dwyer said that all the three arrested persons were convicted and subsequently they were given amnesty. Lala Harkishenlal was only one of the three who was not re-convicted and he was made a Minister. (Laughter.). Sir Michael, referring to General Dyer's "Crawling order" said, that he wrote to Lord Chelmsford as follows:—"The order gave me as much shock as it did to Your Excellency. Directly I saw it I asked for it to be cancelled. General Dyer came to see me. I think he now realises the impropriety of the order. He urged in extenuation that there was a picket on each side of his house and that nobody could pass except under escort."

Commenting on the statement of Sir M. O'Dwyer that the percentage of agitators in the Punjab was very small but active, His Lordship said that was a feature of every revolution since the French revolution and instanced the revolution as the work of a very small band.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Sir W. Schwabe as regards his attitude towards the Reforms Scheme, Sir M. O'Dwyer said that he had been looked upon as having inconveniently exposed the defects of the urban class, who wanted to get a monopoly of power and place under the Reforms Scheme to the prejudice of the rural population. He contested Sir W. Schwabe's suggestion that Sir S. Nair, as a member of the Viceroy's Council, took precedence over Lieutenant. Governors. His book would have been an admirable one if it had been written three years earlier so as to counteract the seditious movement.—Reuter.

APPROVAL OF GEN. DYER'S ACTION.

LONDON, April 30.

Sir M. Odwyer said in evidence that when the Punjab was asked to provide a hundred and eighty thousand out of a half million men for whom the King had appealed from India in 1918 he had pointed out that the Punjab had already provided a quarter of a million men and it might not be possible to provide the full quota without some measure of compulsion. He did that because collisions had occurred in three out of twenty-eight districts. He never approved of coercive methods of recruiting. Coercion was opposed to all his policy. When General Beynon informed him of the Amritsar affair and that Gen. Dyer's action had quelled the disturbance and was likely to have a quietening effect elsewhere and asked his approval, he at first hesitated, but eventually consented whereup Gen. Beynon sent a message to Gen. Dyer saying "your action correct and the Lieut. Governor approves".

The case was adjourned.—Rueter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. THOMAS ON RATIFICATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, May 1.

The problem of the ratification of the Imperial Conference resolutions was referred to by Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons, last night, when he deplored the fact that the Dominions' representatives brought to England had come to decisions which were later reversed, "I know the danger and weakness of this. As long as the Imperial Conferences are limited to the representatives of one party, how can we expect that Party can bind the country as a whole? I know the strong feeling which must exist regarding the resolutions adopted when subsequently it is found they cannot be carried out." After stating he had discussed the matter with the Dominions representatives after the last Conference, he continued; "I should like to see all parties in the House applying themselves to the problem whether the Imperial Conference could, in the main, be a representative of the whole and not of a section, That is the Government's view. Let the House cease talking about the Empire as if it is a preserve of one section, and realise that on the Government Benches are men ready to co-operate in doing their very best for the Empire."—Reuter.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

MORE PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

HOW USMANI WAS ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, May 1.

The evidence stage in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case was concluded to-day with the examination of three more prosecution witnesses. The first was Mr. D. V. Karnik, Inspector of Police, Bombay C. I. D. He had intercepted letters in post at Bombay. They included two letters written by accused Shaukat Usmani and Muzaffar Ahmad to M. N. Roy of Berlin. They were in English as well as Bengalee. Among other letters intercepted were two letters written in Bengalee by M. N. Roy and sent to accused Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta enclosed in an outer cover addressed to K. B. Roy of New India Life Assurance Company who had already given his evidence. Copies were taken of the English letters and translations made of the Bengalee letters before they were sent to Col. Kaye, Director of Intelligence, Government of India. Witness then explained the receipt of money Rs. 368-12-0 from Mr. K. B. Roy who had got it from one Parish in London, but meant for Nalini Gupta. Witness could produce the money order form if necessary. Witness had seen Dange in Bombay, but none of the other accused before the case was in the Lower Court. But in July last year accused Dange stated before the Deputy Commissioner of C. I. D. that Nalini Gupta, whose photo was shown by the Deputy Commissioner, had visited him in Bombay. Witness, however, never saw them actually together.

Cross-examined by Pandit Kapildeva Malaviya, witness said that the discussion between Dange and the Deputy Commissioner related on a Marathi article in the "Lokamanya" by Dange headed "The hunting of Bolshevism in India." The Deputy Commissioner questioned Dange as to objects he (Dange) had in view in writing that article. Witness could not say if the Deputy Commissioner was satisfied with Dange's reply.

HOW USMANI WAS ARRESTED.

The second witness examined to-day was Syed Ahmad Hussain, C. I. D. Inspector, United Provinces, now stationed at Allahabad. In January, 1923, his headquarters was Cawnpore. In the middle of that month he received orders to trace Shaukat Usmani and watch his movements. He accordingly traced him at National Muslim School where Usmani was working as second master and under the name of Habib Ahmad. Later he got orders to intercept Usmani's correspondence, and he intercepted several letters. Witness arrested Usmani in the house of the headmaster of the school on the 9th May. A search was made of person and house of Usmani. Several letters and a few books were found in his possession. Some of them were from M. N. Roy of Berlin. One of the intercepted letters contained a cheque of £25 and another letter addressed to Laik.

Dr. Manilal then cross-examined the witness at some length as to circumstances in which Usmani was arrested. Witness said that he sent a person to the headmaster's place in order to trace Usmani. Who this person was witness could not disclose, but he was not a police officer.

Counsel: Did you send this unknown person to Serampore in connection with this case?

Witness: I don't remember to have sent him. I might have sent him

Counsel: Did you send the headmaster of the National Muslim School to Serampore?

Witness: No, I did not.

Counsel: Were you in hiding in the house of the headmaster before you arrested Usmani?

Witness: Not in the headmaster's house, but I was hiding in the vicinity since morning.

Counsel: Did you show the warrant to the accused Usmani when you arrested him?

Witness: No, because I had not the warrant with me. The warrant was in the office. But I had learnt that there was a warrant against Usmani under Section 121 (A).

Counsel: So if you hear that there is a warrant against a person you would at once arrest him without fully knowing the contents of the warrant?

Witness: But I had instructions from my department to arrest Usmani.

Proceeding, witness said that among the things he found in Usmani's pocket were a book called "What we want" and a copy of "Vanguard." The headmaster brought two books saying that they belonged to Usmani. Witness could not say if one of them was entitled "Direct Action." Usmani, when arrested, made no objection and no remonstrance. Witness did not hold out any promises to Usmani after arrest. Nothing was said about Usmani becoming approver or getting reward of five thousand rupees. After arresting Usmani, witness took him to Peshawar with handcuffs on and there handed him over to a police officer.

The Court then rose for the day.

There is one other witness whose examination has been unexpectedly postponed till Saturday. After recording the evidence of that witness the Court will proceed to take down the statements of the accused persons. Mr. Alston will, therefore, commence his arguments on Saturday afternoon and will not be able to finish his say that day.

CHOLERA IN CHAMPARAN.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 30.

Cholera has broken out in an epidemic form in Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Shahabad. The daily death rate is estimated at 300. The Public Health Department is taking measures to combat the epidemic.

"BE SELF-RELIANT."

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN KASHMIR.

MAHARAJA'S ADVICE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 1.

Presiding at the prize distribution ceremony of the Prince of Wales College at Jammu His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir regretted the paucity of Mahomedan students in the College and said it is Mahomedans themselves who are to blame for lagging behind. I have provided equal opportunities for all. Though I do not believe in the cant of special facilities yet my Government has provided special facilities for them. Yet they do not show themselves so ready to avail themselves of them as they should. Perhaps they realise that literary education is not the summum bonum of life and that there are other avocations which they can well attend to without their proficiency in arts and letters. But they must know that if they want state service they must equip themselves as others do for it is our fixed rule that the posts are to be given according to merit and not according to population. I am no worshipper of the fetish of communal representation. Mischievous agitation carried on in the Mahomedan vernacular press of the Punjab is worthy of severe condemnation as it has no substance in it. All communities should learn to stand on their legs, to be self-reliant and to walk on their own feet and never think of crutches.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

REFUTES MR. NARIMAN'S ALLEGATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to refer to the report appearing in your paper on the 28th April of a meeting held in Bombay at which Mr. K. F. Nariman is reported to have made certain allegations against the Development Department in connection with contracts, and also to a letter by Mr. Nariman in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the following day dealing with the same subject. The facts are as follows. On the 8th February a series of five questions asked by Mr. Nariman was received from the Secretary of the Legislative Council, but as some of the questions involved looking up a large number of records, it was not possible, during the session, to do more than give an interim reply. The replies to these questions which have since been sent to the Secretary, Legislative Council, will presumably be printed and issued at the next session of the Council. Mr. Nariman's fifth question, which is the one to which he refers, as received in this office, runs as follows: "Will Government be pleased to state whether any order or contract for the supply of plants (sic.), machinery, tools, implements or other materials for large amounts has been or is intended to be placed with the firm of Messrs. Stewart and Lloyd of England." It will be noted that there is no reference as to the relationship of a member of the firm to the late Governor, and the presumption is that this portion of the question was disallowed by the President. The reply to the question as it stands is that no orders for pipes or any other materials have been placed by the Directorate with the firm of Messrs. Stewart and Lloyd, and there is no present intention on the part of the Directorate to place any such orders. I may add that nothing is known of the Mr. Lloyd to whom Mr. Nariman refers. Contracts for the construction of chawls, complete with sanitary fittings, have been let to certain contractors and several of these, at Worli and elsewhere, have sublet the work of providing and installing the sanitary fittings to the firm of Messrs. Gagrat Marker and Co. of Bombay. It has been ascertained that this firm has been using pipes made by Messrs. Stewart and Lloyd, but beyond specifying the standard for the pipes to be used the Directorate has no control over contractors who are free to choose their own source of supply. It will thus be seen that the suggestions made by Mr. Nariman are untrue, and that his scandalous insinuations published in your paper are entirely without foundation.—Yours, etc.,

LAWLESS HEPPER.
Director of Development.

TARAKESWAR TROUBLE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Swami Sacchidanand and two of his volunteers who had been arrested at Tarakeswar on charges of theft and rioting in connection with the alleged looting of offerings to temple were placed last evening before Mr. H. S. E. Stevens, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Serampore who released them on bail of Rs. 500 each.

Information reachel the Magistrate of Serampore this morning that a large number of volunteers were expected to go to Tarakeswar, that Swamis would hold Satyagraha there and that a breach of peace was apprehended. Mr. Stevens, on receipt of that information, immediately proceeded to Serampore.

TRAIN MURDER CASE.

THE FATAL JOURNEY.

CIVIL SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, April 30.

Further hearing of the Rawalpindi train murder case was continued to-day.

It transpires from the evidence given that Miss Enid Rourke was the daughter of one Mr. H. W. Bourke. She was first married to Mr. Round from whom she obtained a divorce. The deceased girl was living in the Y. W. C. A., Karachi, and was employed as a steno-typist on a salary of Rs. 120 a month. Darlow the accused, was her friend and they used to visit each other frequently. She had his photograph placed on her table and used to kiss it every night and she told her room fellows that she wanted to marry Mr. Darlow but her parents prevented her from doing so because the accused was already a married man. But she said that she intended to marry him as soon as he got a divorce from his wife who was in England.

She came to Lahore from Karachi and sent a message to the accused to meet her at the Railway Station. He accordingly met her at the Station and took her to the Central Hotel and remained there until the 10th March when they left Lahore at 10-30 p.m. by the 17 up passenger train. He booked a seat in a second class coupe carriage for the deceased quite close to the engine. He himself occupied another compartment some five doors distant. The guard of the train, one Mr. Beness, stated that he saw the lady up to Lalamusa where his duties ended. When the train had proceeded about 4 miles beyond Mankiala Station cries of 'Guard' 'Guard' were heard and the train came to a standstill when the accused went into a compartment occupied by two gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Reynolds and Bond, and asked for their assistance.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

Mr. Bond went with the accused to the compartment of the deceased and found that she was dead and nothing could be done. Sergeant Aratoon of the Railway Police went into the compartment and took charge of the investigation. The accused was asked to write down a statement which he was unable to do at the time and was advised by Mr. Bond to do so on the arrival of the train at Rawalpindi. Mr. Bond described the position in which the body was found.

The Civil Surgeon of Rawalpindi, who conducted the *post mortem* examination, held the opinion that death was undoubtedly due to strangulation by a leather strap which was found round her neck and on cross-examination he stated that sexual intercourse had taken place during the night and previous to her death. By the position in which the legs were when he first saw the body and from the fact that there were no marks or injuries on any portion of her body he concluded that her submission was voluntary. He stated that when he saw the body on arrival of the train the expression on the face of the deceased was calm and tranquil. On being cross-examined as to how he reconciled that fact with strangulation he expressed opinion that her not being dishevelled in any way depended entirely on the swiftness and tightness with which the ligature was applied. Counsel for the defence again asked if it was possible for a lady to be violated in her sleep and without her knowledge and in reply the Civil Surgeon stated that such a case had been recorded but that, in his opinion, the possibility was extremely remote.

After some more technical questions the Court rose for the day.

KARACHI TRAIN ASSAULT.

M. MAHOMED ALI CONGRATULATES MR. SIDHWA.

A Matheran correspondent wires:—

On receipt of the news from Karachi Maulana Mahomed Ali has heartily congratulated Mr. Sidhwa on his courageous defence of his rights.

BAKU OIL-FIELDS' PRODUCE.

LONDON, May 1.

Moscow.—Two million tons of crude oil have been produced in Baku in the past six months.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Mr. G. K. Nariman who is on his way to Persia has arrived at Quetta whence he will be travelling by the new motor route. His address in Persia will be Poste Restante, Kerman, Persia.

A Simla message of May 1st states:—Sir Mahamed Shafi passed a quiet night and his temperature is 99.

On Thursday, the undermentioned came to luncheon at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla: Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Walter.

The following dined at the Viceregal Lodge:—Mr. M. S. Joan Worgan and Miss May Palmer.

WIDENING OF DADAR ROAD.

TENANTS' REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when a letter regarding travelling libraries, was referred to the Schools Committee. The letter was from the Social Service League and it was proposed to extend the movement which already existed now in connection with the Working Men's Institute at Parel. The Corporation spent more than an hour in discussing a letter from the tenants of Kirtiker's Chawl at Dadar asking that the building should not be demolished yet for some months, as they would be sorely inconvenienced. In the end, Dr. Sukhia's amendment was passed that the Corporation saw no reason to interfere in the matter provided the landlords agreed to the request.

The President continued the sitting till 6-40 p.m., although some members wanted to go away at about 6 p.m. He said there were large arrears of work, and they should sit till 6-40 p.m. and have an extra meeting on either Friday night or Saturday afternoon. The members preferring the afternoon meeting, Saturday was fixed for the extra meeting. Twice or thrice attempts were made to adjourn the meeting, but they were frustrated.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Agent to the G. I. P. Railway asking the Corporation to nominate a member to serve on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved that Mr. J. G. Nensey be nominated. He said the Corporation and the whole of Bombay knew that Mr. Nensey was devoting most of his time to the alleviation of the grievances of the passengers and they could not have a better gentleman than him on the Committee. He had already been appointed on another similar Committee unanimously, and he did not think Dr. Sukhia, who also was a candidate, would add to his height by going on the Committee, and he would, therefore, request him to withdraw. Dr. Sukhia would be the first to admit that because of his work Mr. Nensey deserved to be on the G. I. P. Railway Committee.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Rahimtoola seconded.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar proposed the name of Dr. Sukhia, as Mr. Nensey was already sitting on one Committee.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was a difficult task to choose, and one must give his reasons for it. Mr. Nensey knew the grievances of the passengers very closely, and while Dr. Sukhia was a host in himself, wherever his sphere of work was concerned, he would certainly echo the wish of Mr. Tairsee that they should elect Mr. Nensey unanimously.

The amendment was carried and Dr. Sukhia was duly nominated.

The Corporation nominated Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola and Dr. Sukhia on the Advisory Committee in connection with the Bombay Development Scheme.

TRAVELLING LIBRARY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Superintendent, Bombay Working Men's Institute, Social Service League, stating that he had a great deal of experience of libraries and that the object of mass education through a travelling library was achieved better than through a stationing one. As these libraries carried books to the very doors of the people, the number of persons who took advantage of them was naturally greater. Continuing, he said:

"During the last 11 years the Social Service League has been carrying on the activity of maintaining a Travelling Library and it is one of the most popular activities of the League. The library is divided into a number of boxes each containing 75 or 100 books and the box is given in the charge of a person who volunteers his services as librarian in his chawl. Also the secretaries of the various workmen's Unions and those of such Co-operative Credit Societies, as have chawls or particular localities as their units, act as honorary librarians on behalf of the League. When the books in a box are read that box is taken back and replaced by another. The box returned is then sent to another centre. The honorary librarian, when returning the box, gives a report according to the form supplied to him. This arrangement is not only economical but embraces a wide circle of readers. At some places where the majority of the people are too illiterate to make use of the books themselves the librarian gathers them in the evening and reads books to them. Thus even some illiterate persons derive benefit from this arrangement.

Also I may bring to your notice that many of the centres of the travelling library are in chawls and localities inhabited by the depressed classes. These people are not expected to take so much advantage of standing libraries. One box is always kept at the Sewing class of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, and the Nowroji Wadia Lying-in Hospital. Thus a number of women also take advantage of this library."

The initial expenditure was estimated at Rs. 2,700 and the recurring expenditure at Rs. 1,275.

On the motion of Dr. Javle the letter was referred to the Schools Committee for report.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson seconding said these libraries were in the chawls and even women took advantage of them.

KIRTIKAR'S CHAWL, DADAR.

The Corporation considered a letter from the tenants of Kirtikar's Chawl, Dadar,

(Continued on page 8.)

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS.

DEMAND FOR EQUAL PRIVILEGES AND TREATMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, May 1.

The convicted leaders of Vaikom Satyagraha, who are now in the Trivandrum central prison, demand that either their followers, who are treated as ordinary convicts, should be given privileges of political prisoners or that they themselves should be treated as ordinary convicts. The authorities are considering the question.

FIFTH SHAHIDI JATHA.

LEAVES AMRITSAR FOR JAITO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 1.

The fifth Shahidi Jatha of 500 Akalis, which had arrived from Lyallpur a few days ago, left for Jaito this afternoon after the usual ceremonies in front of Akal Takht. It was administered the same sermon of non-violence for which it took a vow. The Jatha will take about a fortnight to reach its destination.

MR. DAMODAR SINGH ARRESTED.

Mr. Damodar Singh, Joint-Editor of the newspaper "Shahid", has been arrested.

BHAI PHERU STRUGGLE.

The struggle at the Gurdwara at Bhai Pheru has not ceased and the number of arrests up-to-date exceeds 2,200.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

MR. B. DAS' VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 1.

Mr. B. Das, A.M. I.C.E., member of the Legislative Assembly for Orissa and Consulting Engineer, Bombay, was unwilling to discuss the merits of the Tariff Board report from the very scanty summary which had appeared in the Press. Being a member of the Nationalist Party he had to abide by the decisions of the Party leaders in this respect, and he would keep an open mind till the meetings of his Party at Simla. He said the Nationalist Party was not idle in this matter and a small Committee of the Nationalist Party was going thoroughly into the question of Protection and the Tariff Board's work.

Personally, Mr. Das said, he was not satisfied with the dilatory work of the Tariff Board. "It is bound to be so," said Mr. Das, "As you cannot expect quick work and prompt decision from laymen when the constitution of the Tariff Board was fundamentally defective." If he had his way in the Assembly he would have seen that the personnel would have been from the rank of businessmen and industrialists of India and if the Government had still required one representative of their own they could have had one from the Finance Department of the Government of India.

"I am an out-and-out Protectionist" said Mr. Das. "The Indian industry can only prosper through Protection, and the country claims fiscal autonomy as well as Swaraj. Government has so long followed a policy of *Laissez faire*, but now the representatives of the people are determined to see that they get fiscal autonomy."

CHARGE AGAINST AN OCTOGENARIAN WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PUONA, May 1.

Mr. Kunthe, the Police Prosecutor on Tuesday applied before Rao Saheb Kulkarne, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona for permission to withdraw the charge of cheating by publishing false balance sheet, and profit and loss account of the Deccan Bank Ltd. which went into voluntary liquidation in March 1910 preferred against Sirdar Nowrojee Puddumjee, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the said Bank. The case was brought in 1920, but the accused was bedridden at the time with a stroke of paralysis. As Sirdar Nowrojee Puddumjee's condition is still pronounced to be serious by doctors owing to his age, 82 years, the Magistrate allowed the police to withdraw the case.

ALL BURMA NATIONAL-EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 1.

Under the auspices of the Council of National Education, Burma an All Burma National Education Association has been formed for the purpose of strengthening the National Education movement financially. Membership is open to all without distinction of caste or creed. Annual subscription is one rupee only.

SHANKARACHARYA AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, April 30.

Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Sharadapitha, broke his journey here *en route* for Gokarn. He addressed a crowded meeting in the national school. He traced present physical intellectual and economical deterioration of India to Indians' want of faith in Dharma. He pointed out the difference between Indian Dharma and Western Religion and showed how every action of ours had a bearing on Dharma. The address being in Canarese was much appreciated. The Swamiji left the same night for Gokarn to preside over the Karnatak Conference.

WIDENING OF DADAR ROAD.

(Continued from page 7.)

stating "that from a notice served on them by the Land Acquisition Officer they learn that it is proposed to acquire their chawl for the widening of Dadar Road under the Mahim Development Scheme and that the landlord of their chawl has promised to give vacant possession of the same and the land to the Municipality after the chawl is demolished; that they understand that the Corporation have appointed a Committee to consider what development schemes of the Municipality can be dropped or postponed and that they are of opinion that if the question of widening the Dadar Road is considered it is likely that it may be dropped, pointing out that the importance of the existing Dadar Road which is already 60 feet wide will be diminished by the construction of the Dadar Overbridge and by the proposed construction of another 60 feet road from Lady Jamsetji Road to the Dadar Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and requesting that the Development Schemes Committee above referred to may be asked to consider this matter "in its true light" and that the Land Acquisition Officer may be requested to stay the proceedings proposed in his notice served on them until the matter has been thoroughly considered by the Committee."

Dr. M. C. Javle asked for priority to and moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would make arrangements to postpone the demolition of the chawls until October next and in the meantime the tenants should be allowed to stay under the usual tenancy act. He said no harm would be done if the demolition were delayed for sometime.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the property was already acquired long ago and so far as the landlords were concerned the contract had been carried. It was no use going past the arrangement arrived at between the landlord and the Municipality and he moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said they would find from the correspondence between Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Tairsee that the tenants were given every facility during the last two years to vacate the building. The Corporation could not interfere, as the whole thing was for obtaining votes. He moved an amendment that the Corporation saw no reason to interfere in the matter, but if the owners were able to comply with the request the Corporation had no objection.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta did not agree with Dr. Javle that respectable men could not live in Development Chawls. He thought it was a matter between Mr. Jayakar and the tenants.

Mr. B. T. Desai supporting the proposition said the Development Committee would consider the whole question, and he did not know why the tenants should not be given proper relief in the matter.

The Commissioner said all the land had been acquired already, and Mr. Jayakar was already paid a lakh of rupees. It was arranged that within two months of the acquisition of the land, Mr. Jayakar had to clear out the tenants. The tenants had had sufficient notice, and the whole thing was now out of the hands of the Corporation, as they had a contract with Mr. Jayakar.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said Mr. Jayakar who was the leader of the Swaraj Party was persecuting the tenants, and it was Mr. Jayakar's duty to give the tenants sufficient notice before taking his compensation from the Municipality.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla asked why the tenants of this Chawl could not be given the same relief as the tenants in the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme were given. It was their bounden duty to give some relief to these poor tenants.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna said the Chawl was acquired already and the award was made, and time was fixed for vacating it. The period was already extended once and it was not proper to extend the period again. They should merely record the letter, he said.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said when Dr. Sukhia spoke feelingly about the landlords he was treating of a matter that touched him in a most tender spot—his pocket. She hoped Mr. Jayakar the champion and the leader of the people would show some sympathy with his own poor tenants.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said Dr. Javle had shown his ignorance and unbusinesslike ways. Was it proper for them to go back on the contract they had already entered into.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee did not know whether he should congratulate the House on the light-hearted manner in which they had entered into the question, and he wanted to know whether Mr. Jayakar had abdicated his landlord's right to the Corporation. The property belonged to Mr. Jayakar, and the Corporation entered into the contract with eyes open a year ago. In March 1923 the matter was put before the Corporation and passed unanimously, whereby it was arranged that certain terms between the landlords and the tenants should be carried out. The Corporation were now approached by the tenants under the guise of sufferings which would be caused to them and they were asked to revise the whole development scheme. The Corporation were now actually thinking of changing the development scheme for the convenience of the tenants. They wrote to the Corporation on the 8th April and on the 20th April they approached Mr. Jayakar offering to pay him double the rent. The talk of poverty, therefore, disappeared. The object of sending the question to a committee was merely to delay it, as it was well-known that the Corporation were fast becoming a "circumlocution office." The property did not belong to the Corporation, and who were they to interfere? He did not think that Bolshevism had yet spread to the Corporation Hall. As the property belonged to Mr. Jayakar they should approach him, and if he were approached he was sure to do the right thing. As for Mrs. Hodgkinson he congratulated her on her advocacy because she was to be the future president of the Tenants' Association. It was very cheap to say those things, he concluded.

Mr. B. T. Desai said it was also cheap to speak like that.

Mr. Ginwalla objected to these aspersions being made on the Corporation.

Mr. Tairsee said he had seen what had taken place in the tea room where votes were canvassed for the proposition, but he hoped the Corporation had not abdicated its sanity yet.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was carried.

CORPORATION EXECUTIVE ENGINEER

The Corporation then considered the report of the Establishment Committee for the carrying on of the Executive Engineer's work during Mr. T. K. Roddan's absence on leave for six months.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that Mr. N. Maughan, Deputy Executive Engineer, be appointed for Mr. Roddan for six months and that he be paid Rs. 250 per month during the period.

Dr. Viegas opposed the payment on the score of economy, as he said the work was carried on before by Mr. Mackison.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia thought this was a fine opportunity for Indianising the whole administration. He said they should appoint an Indian Assistant to do the work, under the supervision of Mr. Mackison and he moved that the question be referred to the Establishment Committee for consideration in the light of his remarks.

Mr. A. K. Pai thought it would be an injustice to supersede the claims of an old officer like Mr. Maughan.

Mr. Jamnadas said Mr. Mackison was already overwhelmed with work and they should not now ask him to do double work. But he did not want money to be wasted and he moved that Mr. Maughan should do the work, without any allowance.

Mr. R. S. Asavale also spoke.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram supported the original proposition.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot also supported the proposition, as he said it was impossible for one man to carry out the duties of an Executive Engineer and Development Engineer at the same time.

The Commissioner said the Establishment Committee's decision was the right one, as the Executive Engineer's work was heavy and responsible.

Dr. Sukhia agreed with the proposition.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said Mr. Maughan was a conscientious officer, and he deserved the full salary of Rs. 2,000. If they wanted him to do his work properly they should not grudge him a small increase.

The original proposition was carried.

On the motion of Dr. A. Viegas the following proposition was adopted:

"That the Schools Committee be requested to report (1) whether it is desirable and feasible to make the education imparted in the Schools under their control suited to the social condition of the two main classes viz., the Labour and the Lower classes, from which the children are chiefly drawn and, if so, (2) what would be the best manner to make a beginning."

The Corporation then adjourned to Saturday 3 p.m.

BAD TASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The writer of the leader entitled Mr. Gandhi: His Claims to Public Admiration", in the "Indian Daily Mail" of the 30th April, is evidently labouring under the delusion that he has made out a strong case against Mahatma Gandhi's claims to public admiration. His feeble efforts to smash the world-wide reputation of the Mahatma as the world's greatest man and as the saintliest political leader of the day, however, put one in mind of Don Quixote making a tilt at the windmills.

I do not want in this place to controvert the writer's reckless statements in detail, I leave the reader to judge these for himself. But I wish to draw the attention of the reader to the two paragraphs headed "Mr. Gandhi's saintliness" and "Mr. Gandhi's position." The first of these paragraphs is conceived in a spirit of mockery which ill-becomes any cultured man. The writer asks: "Is he to be recognised as a 'Mahatma' because of the scantiness of his garments or the lack of variety in his diet?" Does the writer mean to suggest that the Mahatma's simplicity in dress and food is feigned? "He is certainly a very good man", adds the writer, of course, with a sneer. The Mahatma needs no certificate of character from a writer who defies all canons of good taste. It is not the Municipal Corporation that has made itself ridiculous by voting an address to the Mahatma, but it is the writer of the article who lays himself open to ridicule for his puerile attempts to discredit the Mahatma.

I only want to say one word about the new discovery made by the writer, that Mahatma Gandhi, "despite his much advertised humility, has accepted every distinction conferred to him with as much avidity as recipients of Government honours." The Home Member of the Government of India had made a similar discovery, some time ago, namely, that the Mahatma was fond of power. When the Home Member remarked that Mahatma Gandhi was hankering after power, we all believed that he was the only person in the world who thought so. But here we have another, of a kindred mentality, suggesting that the Mahatma hankers after distinctions and honours.

I may add one word of friendly advice to the Editor of "The Daily Mail" and to those interested in its success. If "the Daily Mail" wants to make good its boast of being the most widely read evening newspaper, having "a larger circulation than all the other evening dailies put together", it should discourage articles written in such bad taste as the one noticed above. Such rabid writing will not tend to advance its claims to public support and subscription.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

HINDU SANGATHAN AND SUDDHI.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Mahasabha Swami Shraddhanand delivered a public lecture on "Hindu Sangathan and Suddhi" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Thursday evening Dr. Kalyandas presiding.

Dr. Kalyandas in opening the proceedings said the Bombay Presidency Hindu Maha Sabha was doing very useful work and every month two to three hundred new members were joining the Sabha.

Speaking of the activities he said last month 500 Indian Christians were reclaimed into the Hindu fold at Ankleswar and 15 Khojas at Baroda. The Mahasabha had also opened educational institutions and some rich gentlemen were rendering financial help to the Sabha.

Swami Shraddhanand then began his lecture by pointing out the genesis of Hindu Mahasabha movement and said it was Col. Mukerjee, I.M.S., who was the first gentleman to draw the attention of the Hindus in 1911 in his book that the Hindu was a dying race and proved his statement from the census reports of 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 that while the Mahomedan population was rising in proportion, that of Hindu was declining and that in the next 420 years the entire Hindu race would be extinct. The reason why the Mahomedan population was increasing and the Hindu declining was that in the former there was a continuous accession of converts and its social custom was more favourable than that of the Hindu, viz: early marriage in the Mahomedans were very uncommon and there was freedom of widow remarriage. The result of this social custom was that owing to early marriage the Hindus became physically degenerated and less in population. There were 6,86,00,000 Mahomedans and 7,50,000 Christians who were originally Hindus but were converted and left Hinduism which was also one of the causes of the decline of the Hindu race. In 1915 therefore a Mahasabha was established in Hardwar with the object of converting back these people by Suddhi. It was a legitimate movement and prominent Mussalmans like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Hakim Ajmal Khan too had admitted that the Hindus had a right to reclaim to Hinduism those who wanted to go to that fold by Suddhi ceremony. He then quoted instances of different parts of India and specially those of Upper India and Bengal where men with names Sings and Narayens and Mukerjees and Chatterjees were Mahomedans, but were originally Hindus and were eager to go to Hindu fold if they were taken back by Pundits and Brahmins. That they were originally Hindus and were converted to Mahomedanism by force and compulsion he said there was no doubt. For instance, the Moplahs of Malabar were originally Hindus under Hindu kings who were both kings and merchants and were trading with Arabia centuries ago. When owing to ignorance of scriptures the Brahmins objected to cross the kalapani the Hindu sea-farers refused to ply the shipping trade and the Hindu king had to import Mahomedans from Arabia to help him in his business. When the Arabs came and settled in Malabar they also made the Hindus their co-religionists and the Moplahs came into existence. The Hindus also grew weaker owing to castes and subcastes. Originally there were only four castes, but now it is divided and subdivided into hundreds with the result that the Hindu race was getting weaker and weaker at every decade and the census report revealed this fact unmistakably every ten years. The aims and objects of the Hindu Mahasabha were not only to reclaim those who were lost to Hinduism but also to develop them physically and make them fit citizens. The Hindu scriptures said the first twenty-five years of a man's life were for the preparation and that after preparation was completely made that he should marry. The Hindus left this beneficial law and resorted to early marriages with consequently not only that the race had become deteriorated physically but widowhood in the race had deplorably increased. The census report showed widows under five years among the Hindus were 50,000, between five and ten years were one lakh, between ten and fifteen years more than three lakhs and between fifteen and twenty years more than six lakhs. The Hindu Mahasabha therefore resolved that men should marry at the age of 18 and girls at the age of 12 but the marriage should not be completed until after three years.

He then referred to the conversion of the Malkanas and said even the Agra Gazatteer had described them as converted from Hinduism to Mahomedanism and yet retaining their original names and social customs. These Malkanas buried their dead and not cremated, but it did not justify them to call Mahomedans, said Swamiji. The Hindu Sanyasis too were buried and were not called Mahomedans for that. The real Mahomedan was he, who said Kalma and believed in God the Creator and Mohmed His Prophet. The Malkanas did not know even what a Nabi was but knew perfectly well all about the Pandavas. In their marriage ceremony too it was the Hindu Priest who performed it first and then Maulvi who took Rs. 1/4/- for his labour and paid a tribute to the Hindu priest of one anna thus recognising the Malkana as a Hindu. When on 31-12-1922 the Rajput Mahasabha resolved to take the Malkanas back to their fold some Mahomedans grew anxious about the fate of the Malkanas and went to enquire into their origin and found that they were Mahomedans only in name but in practice they were really Hindus.

He (speaker) then narrated his talk he had with Mahatma Gandhi and said even Mahatma Gandhi after he heard him said the Mahasabha's movement was perfectly legitimate and that it was one of absorption and not of conversion. The Mahasabha did not use force or give inducement to anybody but if one wanted to embrace Hinduism back they could not turn their back and deny him the privilege of believing in Hindu scriptures.

He then quoted the opinion of Mr. Pickthall and said in a conversation he found Mr. Pickthall not only a true Mahomedan but a true follower of Islam and a high souled Mussalman. Mr. Pickthall said that in this movement the Mussalmans had not to hinder but to help. He also kindly sent Rs. 5 as a donation in token of his sympathy towards this movement. The real obstacle Swamiji said was not from the Mahomedans and Christians but from the Hindus and he hoped that Hindus would work out their own destiny by becoming the members of the Mahasabha and by destroying the untouchability which was the root cause of the weakness of Hinduism.

A vote of thanks to the Swamiji terminated the proceedings.

KARNATIC PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOKARN, April 30.

The evening of the 29th was a busy time with Gokarn people. Sjt. Shriniwasrao Kowjalgi arrived *via* Sirsi while Sjt. Sadashivrao Karnad came from Bombay. Jagadguru Shankaracharya the President elect of the Karnatic Provincial Conference arrived at 8 from Sirsi. He was detained at each and every village on the road.

Prominent people of Karwar District with a band of volunteers received the Swamiji on the outskirts of Gokarn. The Swamiji was taken in procession in a palanquin. Hundreds of volunteers carried the National Flag. The procession looked right Oriental. The Swamiji was taken to Mahableshwar temple and then lodged at Shringerimath. Karwar people are vying with each other in making arrangements for the delegates from outside districts.

The Subject Committee meets to-day at 5 p.m.

TANGANYIKA ORDINANCES.

INDIAN PROTEST AGAINST LANGUAGE OBLIGATION.

The following letter was addressed by the Hony. Secretaries of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla, in connection with the language obligation as required under Tanganyika Ordinance No. 10 of 1923:—

"The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, (Emigration), Simla.

Sir,—With reference to the Tanganyika Ordinance, the Committee of the Association beg to draw the attention of the Government of India to Ordinance No. 10 of 1923 which imposses upon every person holding a trading license the necessity of keeping his books of accounts either in English or Swahili in English characters. The Ordinance generally have undergone certain changes, but the difficulty of the Indian commercial community in that part has not been solved. The language obligation has been modified to the extent that account books are now permitted to be kept in French or in English or in Swahili. The major part of the traders there are Indian traders mostly conversant with Gujarathi. Their number is estimated at 3,000 to 3,500 shopkeepers, and it is strange that whilst the Government in Tanganyika territory has permitted account books being kept in French for the benefit of a few Belgian firms, they have absolutely refused so far to permit account books being kept in Gujarathi.

As Tanganyika is under a League of Nations' mandate which imposes a drastic vote upon racial discrimination in administration, our Committee would like to know if the Government of India proposes to move the League of Nations with a view to compel the Government of Tanganyika territory to permit the account books being kept in Gujarathi. It is understood that in Malay, Chinese traders are allowed to keep their books in Chinese and the Tamils in Tamil.

We need hardly convey to Government the very strong feeling of our Committee in connection with the persistance of the Government in Tanganyika territory in their refusal to recognise books of account in Gujarathi.

KUMAR VINAYA MANDIR.

Swami Shraddhanand visited this school at 8 a.m. He was much pleased with the work and especially with the attention paid to the cleanliness of the students and the elementary industrial training in carpentry, weaving, spinning, carding and canework given to them. He expressed the following opinion: "I saw the Kumar Vinaya Mandir to-day conducted by Mr. S. V. Puntambekar. Teaching is according to approved national system. I was very much pleased to see about 200 boys and girls receiving good education and preparing for the service of the country. The national song sung by them gave me great pleasure. I would have been much more pleased if I had seen children of other castes. Brahmins chief of Matunga studying here along with these students. The Congress and Rashtriya Stri Sabha are to be thanked for helping this institution. I should like very much the educated and the rich persons in Bombay to come and to see this institution and strengthen this Hindu consolidation by active sympathy. I pray and my good wishes are that this institution may succeed in reforming and consolidating the Hindu society."

He was welcomed and thanked by Mr. S. V. Puntambekar who presented him a piece of cloth woven by the students.

AG. PRESIDENTSHIP OF ASSEMBLY.

WILL A NON-OFFICIAL BE APPOINTED?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 1.

What appeared as a settled fact is still unsettled, and the latest information is that Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, the Legislative Secretary, who was considered most likely and even certain to have got the Acting Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly for the May-June session is not to get it. There can be no doubt about Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith's ability to occupy with credit the Chair of the popular House, but the fact remains that his appointment would have shown that no Indian non-official among the members of the Assembly was trusted to fill the Chair with equal credit. Moreover, Sir Henry's appointment would have been a distinct loss to his Department.

It is, therefore, pleasing to hear that the question of appointing an Acting President is again being considered, and that an Indian non-official is to be selected. Undoubtedly, Government is faced with the difficulty of finding from among the elected members one who can agree to resign his seat to accept the paid office of the Presidentship, thereby risking his seat in the Assembly. This will be the difficulty of some non-officials, and for this reason Mr. Jinnah who tops the panel of Chairmen may not accept the offer if made to him. The difficulty can be perhaps got over by selecting some non-official Indian nominated member, and to this category belong Mr. Samarth, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Abul Kassim. Among these Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has had to act on several occasions for the President during the last Delhi Session of the Assembly. An announcement appointing an Indian non-official, rather than a European official, would be welcomed and is anxiously awaited.

SIR H MONCRIEFF SMITH CANNOT BE SPARED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

The question of appointing an acting President for the Legislative Assembly for May-June special session is still under the consideration of the Viceroy and it is not known when an announcement on the subject will be made. Judged from the point of view of fitness to fill the chair in the absence of Sir Frederick Whyte, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Legislative Secretary, was considered the most suitable selection, but apparently the Legislative Department finds it difficult to spare him. When his appointment was considered likely it was thought that the Legislative session would be as short as was originally anticipated. But it now appears certain that the session will be fairly prolonged and may run to three weeks. Already sufficient material, both official and non-official, is in the hand of the Legislative Department to be arranged for the coming sessions. It is thought, therefore, that Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith cannot easily be spared by his department and the selection of an Acting President may then be sought from among the non-officials and the choice obviously will be from among the four members forming the panel of chairmen, namely, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Henry Stanyon and Mr. K. C. Neogy. The difficulty about appointing an elected member as president is that he would have to vacate his seat and become a Government official.

As to who among the leading non-Swarajist members of the Assembly would like to resign his seat in the hope of getting in by fresh election it is difficult to surmise. Mr. Jinnah, whose claims on the panel are foremost, will have to face this situation and may not like, for this reason as well as for the reason of not losing an opportunity to represent the Bombay point of view about the Tariff Board's report, to accept the acting presidentship. Sir Henry Stanyon and Mr. Samarth are not in India. The choice may, therefore, lie between Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and one or two other prominent members of the houses. Sir Chimanlal is now in Simla for the holiday.

BETUL POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BETUL, April 30.

The Third District Political Conference, Betul, C. P. was held on 27 and 28th April at Pattan under the presidentship of Vir Wamanrao Joshi of Berar. The Conference was well attended. Pandit Makhanlalji Chaturvedy, Roshanlalji Shriwastao of Narsingpur and Thakur Laxmansingh, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee were also present.

The president expressed strongly against entry into Councils and was entirely in favour of Mahatma Gandhi's programme. Resolutions expressing joy at Mahatma Gandhi's release and recovery and offering congratulations and help to the Akalis and the Vaikom Satyagrah were passed. It was also resolved to start picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops. Some persons tried to get a resolution passed to help the Swarajist candidate in the new election, if the Legislative Council be dissolved. But this resolution was defeated in the Subjects Committee and an amendment to it was passed to the effect that at present the Conference expresses no opinion as to what policy the District Congress Committee should adopt in the council election and declares that instructions of All-India Congress Committee should be strictly obeyed in this respect.

RENDITION OF BERAR.

III—CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNOR.

(BY G. R. ASHTANKAR,)

His Exalted Highness proposes to appoint a Constitutional Governor to supervise the responsible government in the province of Berar. We are afraid the full meaning and significance of the position of a constitutional Governor does not seem to have been well understood. An autocratic sovereign talking of a constitutional Governor is a contradiction in terms. The position of a constitutional Governor generally appointed in the United Kingdom to a self-governing Colony is very well understood. Tod in his "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies" has defined this position in the following words:—"A constitutional Governor is not merely the source and warrant of all executive authority within his jurisdiction; he is also the pledge and safeguard against all abuse of power by whomsoever it may be proposed or manifested and to this end he is entrusted with the maintenance of certain rights and the performance of certain duties which are essential to the welfare of the whole community. And while he may not encroach upon the rights and privileges of other portions of the body politic he is equally bound to preserve inviolate those which appertained to his own office; for they are a trust which he holds in the name and on behalf of the Crown for the benefit of the people." Dr. Keith in his "Responsible Government" maintains that the executive power of the Commonwealth is exerciseable by the Governor-General as the representative of the Sovereign and extends to the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth. Dr. Keith in another place in his work on "Imperial Unity and the Dominions" has clearly enunciated the position of a Governor. "The Governor of a Crown Colony is in constant receipt of instructions for his guidance from the Secretary of State and in his executive actions he is always subject to control from Home. It is a fundamental principle of the Government of the United Kingdom that the whole executive authority of the Kingdom rests in the hands of the Crown; that this authority is exercised in every case on the advice of ministers and that for every act of the King which is done in his official capacity a minister of the Crown must be responsible. It is further established that the King can do no wrong and that therefore if wrong is done it cannot have been done by the command of the King and the wrong-doer must answer to the law for his action whether criminally or civilly. Ministerial responsibility in the United Kingdom means in the first place that a minister must take responsibility for every act of the Crown; that as the Crown can commit no wrong if the Crown acts officially its action must be countersigned or otherwise adopted by ministerial authority. In the second place it means that the minister is responsible to parliament." These two considerations are essential for the establishment of a parliamentary form of government.

Incompatible with Autocracy.

Now, if the proposal of the Nizam is examined in the light of these recognised cannons of politics, it would be found that it is meaningless. So long as His Exalted Highness wants to continue autocratic in his own dominions and so long the Nizam is not to be guided by ministers who are to be responsible to the people and who are removeable by the people and so long as His Highness does not desire to establish parliamentary government in his own dominions, the Governor appointed by him would be responsible to the sweet will of the sovereign only and this means the subjection of responsible government in the province of Berar to the autocracy of a single despot. This position is unwarranted by principle and untenable in practice. With a view to understand the gravity of the situation it is necessary to bear in mind the important duties which a Governor or a Governor-General is called upon to discharge in a self-governing Dominion or Commonwealth. The Governor has the power to authorize expenditure of public money before it has been appropriated by the legislature or when the Parliament is not in session. The Governor is responsible for the declaration of martial law. He has the power to confer honours and titles. He has the prerogative to grant mercy. He can grant pardon or reprieve the offender. He has the power to order the dissolution of parliament. He has the discretion to impose conditions on the grant of a dissolution of Parliament. He has the right to dismiss the ministers. He has the power to withhold his assent to any legislation passed by a self-governing colony. Now all these powers are very important and if they are not judicially exercised according to the advice tendered by the ministers of a self-governing province and if they are exercised arbitrarily a Governor will be able to stultify responsible government in any province. In the case of the self-governing Colonies of the United Kingdom a Governor cannot afford to act in an arbitrary manner. The Secretary of State for Colonies immediately calls him to account. Even if the Secretary of State be remiss in his duty the Imperial Cabinet is alive to its responsibility and the Cabinet has to justify the conduct of the Governor or censure him and recall him and set matters right by a debate in the Imperial Parliament. If the Ministry persists it has to face a vote of censure and would be required to go out of office. This system of a check upon check has a very salutary effect in keeping the Governor straight on the path of duty and in not allowing him to go astray on any account. In the case of Berar the only check upon an indiscreet Governor would be that of his autocratic master. Human nature is the same all the world over and an autocratic ruler out of mistaken notions of prestige, unaccustomed to the criticism of the people and unfamiliar with any sense of responsibility to the people, is sure to support his nominee in the case of a conflict with the administration of the Commonwealth. What then would be the utility of responsible government in such a case? Would it ever thrive and prosper and fulfil all the expectations formed of it?

In Choice before the Nizam.

In Berar if the Governor expends public money recklessly without the sanction of the ministers or without looking to the precedent or the basis of expenditure in the previous year, he shall have to be responsible for his actions in a Court of law for such abuse. He cannot claim any exemption or immunity from civil actions against him. In the case of martial law the Governor shall have to act strictly on ministerial advice. And if he misbehaves he shall have to be criminally liable and an act of indemnity cannot save him. Similarly in the case of grants of honours and titles he shall have strictly to abide by the advice of the ministers of the Commonwealth. In the case of the exercise of the prerogative of mercy he shall have to act on ministerial responsibility. In the case of dissolution of Parliament the same rule of guidance shall have to be followed. He cannot be allowed to impose any conditions on the grant of a dissolution. He shall have to dismiss the ministers on the advice of the Parliament and he cannot be given the power to withhold his assent to any legislation passed by the Parliament of the province. In the case of United Kingdom there is an additional power to that of withholding the Royal assent, namely the power of concurrent legislation vested in the Imperial Parliament and the general law on this subject is that a parliamentary act overrides colonial legislation. As there would be no parliamentary government in Hyderabad the Nizam cannot exercise the right of withholding his assent to any legislation passed by the Commonwealth or to override the legislation of the responsible Government by any fiat or firman of his own. The existence of a self-governing Commonwealth like Berar and its supervision by an autocratic sovereign is incongruous in the extreme. The two cannot work on together. His Exalted Highness, if he is anxious for the retrocession of Berar and if he is sincere in his endeavours, shall have to make no his choice one way or the other. He shall have to establish responsible government in his own dominions simultaneously with that of Berar. He shall have to abide by the advice of a removeable executive and then his position would be akin to that of a constitutional sovereign and in that case only he can claim to appoint a constitutional Governor to the self-governing province or Commonwealth of Berar. If he does not choose to do so he shall have to remain content by appointing a Governor who shall only be a figure-head representing his sovereignty on all ceremonial occasions. His Governor shall have nothing to do with the internal administration. During the time of dissolution the Governor shall have to act under the advice of the permanent servants of the Commonwealth and in accordance with the precedent and practice of previous years. On all other occasions such as the declaration of martial law, dissolution of parliament, dismissal of ministers, the grant of honours and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy and in all questions concerning the internal administration he shall have strictly to follow the advice of the ministers of the self-governing province and neither the Governor nor H. E. Highness can claim to withhold assent to the legislature passed by the Commonwealth or to override it in any manner. Besides his Governor shall have to be prevented from accepting presents. He cannot enter into any business relations. He should be liable to the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of the province in his personal capacity. He should be subject to a writ of mandamus. should be subject to a writ of mandamas. Even in self-governing colonies the fears of an introduction of the practices of a royal Court were widely entertained at the time of the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada. In the case of Berar if the Nizam appoints a Governor and if he happens to be a Nawab of an aristocratic family and he has a morbid taste to indulge in all the luxuries and the intrigues of a Native State palace the honour of men and women in Berar would be in great danger. It would therefore be necessary not to extend to him the immunity from civil or criminal process and this provision alone would prove a great deterrent and keep him straight in his duties. The Governor of a colony is generally the supporter of art, literature and higher culture and this would depend largely upon the enlightenment, education, good manners and high moral character of the person chosen as a Governor.

Right of Consultation.

The last but not least in importance is the right of the appointment of a Governor. The self-governing Colonies have insisted upon their right of consultation in selecting a Governor. The point was raised directly at the time of the appointment of Sir Henry Blake as Governor of Queensland. The Secretary of State for the Colonies insisted upon his right of selection. The difficulty was solved by the resignation of Sir Henry Blake as he thought it advisable to save himself from the mortifying position of being rejected by the Colonial Government. However, it has been thought prudent to adopt the rule that the local Government should be asked before any appointment was formally made whether the name of a proposed appointee was in any way objectionable to them. His Exalted Highness shall have to follow this wise and prudent precedent in the choice of his Governor. The further question whether a local man should be appointed to the post of a Governor would be a matter of detail and even in this the practice in the Colonies would be an excellent rule for guidance.

The vital question, therefore, is whether H. E. Highness is willing to accept these limitations upon his power as a Sovereign. The Nizam shall have strictly to abide by the principles laid down by Earl Grey that the interference of the Home Government in the affairs of the Colonies should be exercised as rarely as possible and that when exercised it should, whenever possible, be restricted to the form of advice. His Exalted Highness if he accepts these conclusions, shall have to give Berar full autonomy in an unfettered manner and without the slightest power of interference vested in him. His Governor shall be like that of an Indian Prince divested of all power honoured and respected on purely ceremonial occasions. So long as His Exalted Highness wants to continue unconstitutional in his own dominions there is no escape from this position. The criticism which his letter has elicited in the Press crudely expresses this fundamental idea and we have only tried to give a scientific explanation of the same. People are saying that the Nizam must give better assurances for his promise. Some are saying that unless the Nizam gives responsible Government to his own people he cannot inspire confidence in others. Some say what guarantee there is that the Nizam would not revoke this grant in the future. All these fears are the outcome of the doubt and suspicion which the position of an unconstitutional ruler exercising in an autocratic manner his arbitrary powers naturally creates in the minds of all people. These fears would be instantaneously dispelled if the Nizam establishes responsible government in his own province. But if he chooses to be as autocratic as he is at present, his pretentions about appointing a constitutional Governor to a province enjoying responsible government are unjustified and no one can consider his proposal as in anyway practical.

Privy Council.

Another concession which H. E. Highness shall have to make is about the Privy Council. The self-governing Colonies of the United Kingdom have still accepted the Privy Council in England as the highest Court of Appeal. There have been some proposals about the reconstruction of the judicial committee of the Privy Council and it is urged by some that eminent judges of Colonial experience should be added to this venerable body. However, the authority of the Privy Council remains unchanged and is respected throughout the self-governing Dominions. In the case of Berar in the event of a Commonwealth being established there, the Beraris may accept the authority of the Privy Council in England by some statutory provision in their constitution or if on some legal grounds it is not found feasible the Commonwealth will make its own arrangements for the highest Court of appeal. But one thing is certain that the Beraris would never recognize the highest judicial tribunal at Hyderabad as their final court of appeal and revision. The people of Berar have been accustomed to the most enlightened and efficient judicial system of administration. Their wishes therefore in this respect shall have to be respected by the Nizam. The judiciary is the foundation of security of person and property in every State and unless the people of Berar have implicit confidence in the highest Court of appeal they would never feel happy and contented.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE INCIDENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

graphed to his Government to speed up extradition. The Chinese Government sent a special representative to open negotiations in Moscow but the Russian Government refused to carry on negotiations in Moscow parallel to those already carried on by Karakhan in Peking.

The Chinese Government now pretends to withhold ratification on the ground of the two following articles being included in the treaty signed by Dr. Von and proposes to delete them from the treaty.

1. The Chinese Government accepts all the treaties concluded between U. S. S. Republics and Mongolia.

According to the treaties Mongolia has been recognised as a republic independent of China.

2. The Chinese Government accepts as an accomplished fact the nationalisation of the property belonging to the Russian Missionary Church in China. Moreover the Chinese Government demand that the Red Army be removed from near the Chinese frontier.

The Soviet Government had proposed through Karakhan to forego her claims to the Boxer indemnity if those sums were to be spent upon the education of the Chinese people under certain conditions. But in case ratification is withheld, China would be denied this concession.

PERSIA AND THE SOVIET REPUBLIC.

Some eight months ago a Persian Trade Delegation under Taqi Zada had come to Moscow to negotiate a trade agreement but at that time no definite agreement was reached and the Persian delegation had to go back without a treaty. On the 20th of March a trade agreement was arrived at between Persia and the Soviet Government at Teheran. The special feature of the treaty is the permission given to private citizens of both the countries, to trade in certain articles, e. g. Persian merchants can trade on Soviet territory in raw cotton, wool, carpets, without first obtaining the permit of the Soviet Government, i.e. contrary to the general rule observed by the Soviet Government while dealing with the Western nations. Other kinds of goods are subjected to the usual laws of State monopoly on foreign trade exercised by the Soviet Government in order to protect their own market from the cheap foreign goods which may be imported into Russia through the agency of Persian traders. Similar concessions are allowed to other Asiatic countries whose frontiers coincide with those of the Soviet Republics. But in the case of the Western nations, all trade is kept under strict state monopoly and nothing can be imported or exported without the permission of the Government. Persia has also been allowed the right of free transit through Russia.

A similar treaty is being negotiated with Afghanistan in Kabul.

JAITO FIRING.

"RESULT OF PANIC."

INVASION OF NABHA APPREHENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 30.

In accordance with a resolution of the Congress Working Committee Mr. K.M. Panniker who is in-charge of the Akali Sahayak Bureau has submitted the following report with regard to the firing at Jaito:—

Undisputed facts with regard to the Jatha are these.

The S.G.P.C. has been sending regular daily Jathas of 25 Akalis to resume Akhand Path at Gangsar Temple at Jaito. It decided to bring the matter to a decision by despatching a Shahidi, or Martyr Jatha, of 500 men on 9th February. The Jatha started from the Akal Takht after taking a solemn vow of non-violence in thought, word and action. The declaration of orders definitely stated that the Jatha should remain perfectly non-violent in the face of all provocations. The Jatha evoked great enthusiasm on the way and at some halting stations the crowd seemed to have risen ...upto fifty thousand. Upto Bargari their march was uneventful except for a large crowd which followed in their way. From Bargari the Jatha left for Jaito at 12 o'clock. At Jaito the Administrator had made careful preparations. The road to Gangsar Gurdwara from Bargari bifurcates at some distance from Gurdwara, one path leading to the Gurdwara Tibbi Sahib and the other leading straight to the fort and Gangsar. At the corner where the road bifurcates a posse of cavalary was posted and a lewis gun was fixed. There was also a telephonic connection established between that point and the police station. The road to Gangsar was narrowed by barbed wiring which would allow only a few people to pass at a time. Thus the crowd could be separated from the Jatha. Some troops were stationed near the Tibbi Sahib Shrine also.

After the Jatha and the crowd had passed the Nabha Boundary, Mr. Wilson Johnston, Administrator, approached them and told them the conditions on which he was prepared to permit them to go to Gangsar. The Jatha did not heed this and marched forward avoiding the barbed wire fencing and swerved to the right taking the path to Tibbi Sahib. The Administrator asked them to disperse which they did not do Fire was opened but the Jatha advanced in the face of bullets and reached Tibbi Sahib where they planted flags and deposited their wounded. From there the Jatha marched on to Gangsar. On the way they were surrounded and asked to surrender. They were transported in bullock carts to the fort.

QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED.

These facts are not questioned. But unfortunately the same cannot be said of the issues. This report has to deal with them. The questions to be enquired into are the following:—(1) Had the crowd any firearms or other dangerous weapons? (2) Did the crowd take aggressive action? (3) Was the Administrator's action in firing on the crowd justified in any way? (4) Was there any preconceived plan in the crowd accompanying the Jatha? (5) Were the wounded looked after? (6) The treatment of arrested persons in jail. (7) Were the Akalis violent at any time?

There was undoubtedly a very large crowd along with the Jatha. They were mostly villagers, who had joined the Jatha in its march, so as to be able to witness what was evidently going to be an imposing religious ceremony. Pious country folk anxious to partake in the religious function joined in large numbers. Dr. Kitchlew and others, who inspected the Jatha on the way, testify to the enormous enthusiasm in the villages and the great welcome which the Jatha was given at every halting station. The crowd was a very large one numbering probably many thousands, but it was behaving all along in a most orderly manner. It is admitted that the Jatha itself maintained the most exemplary discipline. As it approached Jaito the crowd naturally swelled, but all the statements made before me agree on the fact that there was no disorderliness or disposition to rowdyism on its part. By far the largest part of it was walking behind the process on and on the sides, but few in front. In fact the Jathedar actually asked them to go behind, as it would be an act of irreverence on the part of the crowd to precede the procession. Thus the statements in the official report that the Jatha advanced under cover of six thousand armed Sikhs is untrue. The question as to whether the crowd accompanying the Jatha was part of a preconceived plan, as it is sought to be made out, is a more serious one. The "Civil and Military Gazette" suggests that the crowd was in itself an organised party, called Durli Jathas under its own leader and that it had come purposely to attack. It is suggested that irregular Jatha formed part of a plan of operations. There is absolutely no evidence of this. In fact the whole attitude of the Jatha disproves the suggestion. We have Dr. Kitchlew's own direct statement that when the Jatha entered Nabha Territory the Jathedar addressed the crowd and asked it not to accompany the Jatha. When the crowd declared that it was accompanying only [illegible] was requested to keep behind. No one was permitted to address the crowd or the Jatha. In the face of this the attempt to cover up official panic by trying to picture the crowd as an army of badmashes meant as an advance guard, won'd not hold water. On the other hand I do not rule out the suggestion that Badmashes and undesirables of all kinds might have tried to join the crowd. It is also interesting to note in this connection that there were strong rumours in Sangat that a considerable number of such men had joined as agents under orders from the authorities. But I have had no reliable testimony to substantiate this and I do not personally give credence to this. But one thing about the crowd is certain. It did not carry any arms. It is true some people in the crowd, perhaps a considerable number, carried lathies and all had kirpans. But besides that they had no arms. All the witnesses I have examined are unanimous on this point. Dr. Kitchlew, who personally inspected the Jatha before it reached the Nabha Frontier declares emphatically that they did not possess any fire arms.

Even the special correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" who examined the trophies captured from the prisoners, did not see any fire arms. This is what he says:—"I spent some time in the Fort this afternoon examining the weapon that were recovered in Tibbi Sahib. There was a huge pile of bludgeons made from branches of trees, some of them fearful weapons known as Tumshas. These were mostly recovered after the flight of the Akalis. But from those captured outside Tibbi Sahib were swords which by no possible exggeration could be called kirpans, spears, axes, bamboo cudgels, a rake and some converted parts of agricultural implements." It is not claimed even in the Government communique that any firearms were captured, if, as is suggested by the Government the crowd had any firearms with them, how is it that not even one specimen, just as a trophy, was captured? When such a large number of Akalis surrendered I am perfectly satisfied both from the statements of highly responsible witnesses and from inferences from known facts that the crowd was absolutely unarmed except for the possession of lathis."

AGGRESSIVE ACTION.

Referring to the question whether the crowd took any aggressive action the report says:—"There is wild exaggeration in the report of Mr. Balwant Singh Nalva, Magistrate. It says that it might easily have been that lathis were prominent in the hands of the villagers but it is clear that no violent action was intended by the crowd. it further says clearly "The government accepts that the first aggressive action leading to the death of so many citizens came from the precipitate order of the authorities themselves."

Discussing the justification of this order Mr. Panikker says: "I am convinced that the administrator became panicky and ordered fire as a result of fear. One sentence in Dr. Kitchlew's report gives the clue. Mr. Johnston when he saw Mr. Gidwani and Dr. Kitchlew told them "You spoile the whole affair. I had arranged for their peaceful arrest. As a result of your coming I had to change my plans." Evidently the Administrator thought that Prof. Gidwani and Dr. Kitchlew were leading a mob army to take possession of Nabha and it is this state of panic into which he was driven that explains his order to fire. "I have not found it possible to estimate the actual figures (of casualities) with any degree of correctness. Almost all witnesses put the number of the killed at about 30 and the wounded about one hundred."

The concluding portion of the report referring to the case of the wounded is significant and runs as follows: "As to the question of first aid to the wounded the accusations of deliberate callousness are not borne out by facts admitted by witnesses. The administrator does not seem to have thought about the question before-hand and was at a loss when actually faced with the problem. But the statements of the wounded men agree that after they had been taken to the fort they were supplied with milk and efforts were made to dress their wounds properly. "The whole incident seems to have been the result of panic. The Administrator seems to have been under the impression that an army was coming to invade Nabha. It is this false and unjustifiable inference that was the cause of trouble. The Akalis have repeatedly declared that their object is only to resume the Akhand Path but the Administrator was pleased to read other intentions into the march of the Jatha and to act as if he was facing a hostile force. On the evidence before me and on the published facts of the case I can only conclude (1) that the Jatha remained perfectly non-violent to the end (2) that the crowd was unarmed except for the lathis and was never aggressive; it certainly had no firearms (3) there was no justification whatever for the action of the Administrator, and the fire, even if it had been opened only as a precautionary measure, was carried on for an unnecessary length of time."

TARKESWAR AFFAIRS.

SWAMI SACHIDANAND ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The affairs at Tarkeswar, a place of Hindu pilgrimage in Hughli District where Swami Sachidanand and his volunteers had gone to stop the alleged malpractice of the temple authorities, have been keenly watched of late by the Hindu public of Bengal. The presence of the Swami and his men in the vicinity of the temple is not liked by the Mahant of Tarkeswar and his officials as it has appreciably reduced the income of the temple and the Mahant. The Swami has distributed through the Mahabir Dal volunteers printed leaflets containing allegations against the temple authorities and adversely criticising the management of the temple affairs. The mahant had resented the act and complaints and counter complaints were filed and were being enquired into by the police.

The latest news from Tarkeswar states that yesterday Swami Sachidanand and two of his volunteers were arrested on charges of theft and rioting. These charges arose in connection with the distribution of food offer[illegible]

GOOD LUCK TO CAPT. SOLOMON.

HANDSOME SEND-OFF.

GREAT RALLY OF ARTISTS.

The departure of Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Bombay School of Art, for six months' leave in England, was the occasion of an interesting ceremony at the School of Art Bungalow yesterday morning. Soon after 7 a.m., a large number of well-known Indian artists assembled at the Bungalow and Capt. Solomon was repeatedly garlanded amid loud applause. Mr. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor then, as President of the Art Society of India made a short speech in which he referred to the great work which, Captain Solomon was doing in the service of Indian art and artists. He then displayed the present which the Society wished to send to Captain Solomon's mother in England. It was a beautifully designed gold palette with paintbrushes bearing the inscription:

"To Mrs. Saul Solomon
From the Art Society of India.

In recognition of the services of her son Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon's deep interest in and solicitude for the rise and advance of Indian Art and Artists.

India 1st May, 1924."

Mr. Fernandes, representing the staff of the Prince of Wales Museum, paid a glowing tribute to the work which Captain Solomon has done for the Museum and spoke of the affection in which he is held by all his Indian Colleagues. Captain Solomon replied in a few well-chosen words of comfort and good cheer to Indian artists. Among other things he said that he hoped that the fine work which they had sent to England would obtain due recognition, but even if it did not, they must not be downcast because the real success of Indian art does not depend on England nor would it be decided there. It depended upon India and would be decided in India. The speaker thanked them warmly for the kindness they had always shown to him. After shaking hands with everybody, he started for the docks in Mr. Mhatre's motor-car. Most of the company followed to the Alexandra Dock where they were joined by other friends of Captain Solomon. Among those who took part in the send-off were, Mr. Mhatre, President of the Art Society of India, Mr. Fern, Superintendent of the Potteries section of the School of Art and Officiating Principal in Captain Solomon's absence, Mr. Dhurandhar, Mr. Fernandes, Mr. Rane, Mr. Oak, Mr. K. S. Vakil, Mr. Phadke, Messrs. Taskar, Garkhekar, Gagarkar, Parendekar, Piekthall, Sardesai, Sallie, Pethawalla, Lal Kaka, Trinidad, Bhonsle, Joseph and members of the staff and students of the School of Art.

PUNJAB M. L. C. UNSEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 30.

As a result of the petition filed by Mr. Labh Singh, Barrister of Gujranwalla, the Election Commissioners have declared void the election of Diwan Narainjan Das to the Punjab Legislative Council from Rawalpindi and Lahore divisions, North Non-Mahomedan Constituency. A fresh election will now be held in this constituency and Mr. Labh Singh has decided to stand as a Swarajist candidate.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Twelve Khilafat volunteers were prosecuted before the Magistrate of Seraidah on a charge of extortion. It was alleged that the accused made people pay money as subscription to the Khilafat Fund by threats. The Magistrate ordered them to be bound over to keep peace for one year.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

To-day before Mr. Rustomji, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. Andrews of the Calcutta Preventive Service was prosecuted on a charge of alleged disorderly conduct last evening on the Calcutta football ground when a hockey match was in progress. The prosecution story was that as some trouble was apprehended Inspector Marsden and some Constables escorted Mr. Studd, the referee, up to his car and after great difficulty got Mr. Studd inside the car near which a large crowd had collected. It was alleged that the accused was exciting the crowd to beat Mr. Studd. The Inspector warned the accused but he assumed a threatening attitude, and was arrested because serious consequences had been apprehended.

After the examination of some prosecution witnesses the case was adjourned.

THE ANAVIL SAMAJ.

Mr. Dayalji Nanubhai Desai of Surat was unanimously elected President of the Anavil Samaj for the current year at the annual meeting held last Sunday at Parel.

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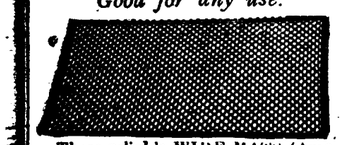

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTICE OF INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, April 30.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.L.A., has given notice of the following interpellations which he will ask at the May session of the Assembly.

1. Have Government seen the Report of the Commission on Agriculture submitted to the Zanzibar Government in 1923?

2. Are Government aware that the Commissioners appointed by the British Resident in December 1922 did not include a single Indian?

3. Will Government be pleased to state the qualifications of the five members that sat on the Commission?

4. Has the attention of Government been drawn to some remarks against Asiatic clerks and against Indian money lenders as contained in the report of the said Commission?

5. Will Government be pleased to state if the said Commission examined any Indian witnesses and if so are the qualifications of tht said witnesses known to Government? Or, if they are not known will Government find out the qualifications of such Indian witnesses and make them available to the Assembly?

6. Will Government be pleased to get the evidence collected by the said Commission and put a copy in the library of the Assembly?

7. (a) Do the Government of India propose to address the Resident in Zanzibar and convey to him the opinion of the Government of India regarding the remarks made in the report in connection with the Indians lending money to Arab cultivators in Zanzibar?

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the minority report of Mr. R.H. Crofton Chairman of the Commission, section 6 page 49 of the report?

(c) With reference to the Administration Report on Indian Railways 1922-23, Vol. I, page 6, para 14 headed "State vs Company Management" where it is stated that the Government proposes to continue their efforts "to devise a satisfactory form of Company domiciled in India to take these Railways (the E.I.R. and the G.I.P.) over, eventually on a basis of a real Company management", will Government be pleased to state the stage at which efforts in the direction indicated in this paragraph have reached at present?

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

9 (a) With reference to what is said in paragraph 49 in the Administration Report on Indian Railways for 1922-23, will Government be pleased to state if they have ascertained that the various items included in the figures of operating ratios of Railways in foreign countries referred to therein are similar to those included in the figures of the operating ratios of the Indian Railways?

(b) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to make those details available to the Assembly?

10 (a) Will Government be pleased to state how the rates for passenger traffic in such foreign countries compare with the average income per head in those foreign countries and will Government compare these with the rates charged per passenger in India with the average income per head in India?

(b) Will Government be pleased to put on the table a statement showing the facilities and conveniences for third class passenger traffic, in say the United States of America as compared with those on Indian Railways to which reference is made in the said paragraph?

11 (a) Regarding Chapter 10 of the Administration Report of the Indian Railways for 1922-23 under the heading "Railway Staff" will Government be pleased to state the "reasonable means" to which they refer in paragraph 55 of the said report, which Government say they have adopted to increase the number of Indians in the higher grades of Railway administration?

(b) Will Government be pleased to define the standard of efficiency and economy to which they refer in the said paragraph and which are stated to be a condition of further Indianisation of the Railway Department?

12. With reference to the reply given by the Hon. the Army Secretary to my unstarred question No. 229 on the 24th March last, re: Training of Indians in Ordnance Factories will Government be pleased to state whether any apprentices have been recruited so far, and will Government be pleased to put on the table a list giving the names of such recruits?

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MIDNAPUR ELECTION DISPUTE

A FRESH ELECTION ORDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The report of the Commissioners who enquired into the petition of Mr. P. K. Das Gupta against the election of Mr. C. R. Das to the Bengal Legislative Council to represent the Midnapore South non-Mahomedan Constituency has just been published. Messrs. Das Gupta and C. R. Das were the only two candidates for the election from this constituency. The Returning Officer rejected the nomination of Mr. Das Gupta on the ground of omission to fill in the candidate's electoral roll number on the nomination paper, though the number was supplied to the Returning Officer before the day of scrutiny. Mr. C. R. Das was, therefore, declared elected. Mr. Das Gupta filed a petition averring that the omission to furnish the electoral roll number was only technical and, therefore, did not disqualify his candidature and maintaining that the election of Mr. C. R. Das was null and void as Mr. Das was either in Bombay or in Cocanada on 2nd January which was the nomination day. He could not have signed the declaration at the foot of the nomination paper after his nomination had been duly proposed and seconded as required by law, and that his signature must have been put on a blank paper or was forged.

It was stated on behalf of Mr. Das that on the day previous to his departure to Cocanada, that is on the 20th December he was approached by two gentlemen who said that they would propose and second him for the Midnapore South Non-Mahomedan Constituency. He signed some of the nomination papers and gave instructions to one of them, whom he appointed his election agent, to fill up completely one of the nomination papers in all its details including the date which was to be the date appointed for the nomination. Mr. Das's statement of facts was accepted by Mr. Das Gupta.

The Commissioners at the outset held that the apparent suggestion of counsel for Mr. C. R. Das that Government had supplied the petitioner with funds to contest the election was altogether unfounded.

Dealing with Mr. Das Gupta's omission to furnish the electoral number the Commissioners stated that the object of furnishing the electoral number in the nomination paper was to allow the elector or the constituency an opportunity of testing wheather the candidate was a duly qualified elector. In this particular case the descriptions referred to in Rule 11 (7) had been put in a conspicuous place by the Returning Officer and not only the necessary roll number but also the name of the candidate in it could have been traced from it with no more enquiry than would have been necessary if the nomination paper had been beyond all criticism. They were inclined to hold that in the particular circumstances of the case, the petitioner should be held to have complied with the provisions as to the completion of the nomination form.

MR. DAS' NOMINATION.

As regards Mr. Das's nomination, the Commissioners stated that it did not appear that the nomination papers had to be filled at any particular time. It might be filled up days before the nomination and even could be presented to the Returning Officer before the date fixed for nomination of candidates. So that, if Mr. Das and his proposer and seconder had filled in the nomination paper before he left for Cocanada, it would have been a good nomination paper when delivered by his proposer and seconder to the returning officer on 2nd January. What Mr. Das did was to sign the nomination paper after he had accepted the proposal of the proposer and seconder and to leave it with instruction to fill up other particulars. The course adopted by Mr. Das was somewhat irregular but did not appear to be contrary to any provisions of law.

The Commissioners, therefore, did not think that Mr. Das's nomination was invalid. The Commissioners held that Mr. Das Gupta's nomination was valid and wrongly rejected and as a result the election of Mr. Das was invalid and a fresh election should be ordered.

MADRAS—MYSORE AGREEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, April 30.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the publication of the agreement recently arrived at between them and the Government of Mysore regarding the division of the surplus water of the Cauvery and regarding the permission to Mysore to increase the dimensions of the Krishnaraja Sagara dam and to Madras to construct the Mettur Reservoir. The agreement is a long document and comprises various formulate for checking and measuring the flow of the river so as to regulate the supplies.

ALLEGED FALSE EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, April 30.

The District Judge disposed of an application for an order to prosecute C. Jensen who was alleged to have given false evidence in the famous Ajmere Perjury Case. The Judge held that Jensen's statement, though very material to the case in which he gave evidence, was contradictory and was meant to shield Ajmere and therefore, ordered his prosecution.

SIND HINDU SABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAWABAD, April 30.

At a meeting of the workers and sympathisers of Sind Hindu Sabha, resolutions were passed condemning those Hindus and Mussalmans who indulged in abusive and scurrilous propaganda against each others' religion, exhorting such persons to desist from such propaganda declaring it to be the chief aim of the Hindu Sabha to propagate religious toleration.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

The depression in the Bay has not yet developed into a storm and lies this morning near the Table Island. It has caused an extension of rainfall in Burma. Numerous thunder showers have again occurred round the head of the Bay. A fresh western disturbance has begun to affect the frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, local in Burma, Bengal, Orissa and East Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, North-east Baluchistan, Mysore and the north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Akyab one inch, Diamond Island and Sibsagar two, Cox's Bazar Angul one, Narayanganj, Jessore and Noakhali three-quarters, Khulna one and a half, Chaibasa three-quarters, Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Increase along the Frontier and in South Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 1ST MAY, 1924.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st May, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and in excess at Rawalpindi. Maximum temperature was considerably lower than usual; the minimum was generally below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. The minimum temperature was below normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad and the minimum at Bikaner, Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Maximum temperature was above nomal at Dessa and Surat; the minimum higher than usual in Gujarat and lower in Cutch. Dessa recorded a maximum temparature of 112 degrees.

Central Provinces Raipur reports 0.16 in. of rain. Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and in defect at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Amraoti. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was higher than usual at Akola and Chanda. The thermometer rose to 112 degrees at Chand.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bombay by 4 degrees.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Poona and Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was above normal at Belgaum, Nizamabad and Hyderabad and the minimum at the two latter stations only.

General Remarks. Light rain has fallen locally in the east of the Central Provinces; elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain may occur in the Central Provinces.

(Daily Weather Telegram for the 30th (April 1924, issued from Simla.)

The depression near Port Blair yesterday has moved in a northwesterly direction and has probably developed into a storm with its centre about 200 miles west of Table Island. The disturbance in the north is passing eastwards after causing local rain in Kashmir with a few falls in the north Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Bengal while a few falls have occurred in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts were.—Port Blair, Dhubri one and a half inches; Barisal one; Jessore three; Berhampore one; Jalpaiguri, Satkhira one and a half, Hazaribagh, Nayadumka and Srinagar a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSAY, THE 1ST OF MAY 1924

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1924 June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	80th				
Do.					
Jask					
Muskat					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	91.4	70.8			—0.01
Rawalpindi	84.4	57.7			—0.09
Lahore	92.6	63.5			—0.01
Hissar	97.0	66.2			
Ambala	93.2	68.4			—0.01
Delhi	98.6	72.8			—0.01
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	103.1	74.0			
Mainpuri	104.8	70.2			
Jhansi	105.8	73.4			
Cawnpore	100.4	73.7			
Allahabad	103.6	76.0			
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	100.8	76 0			
Karachi	84.1	73 2			
Ajmer	99.0	71.0			—0.01
Jaipur	100 8	74.0			
Kotah	105.6	79 2			—0.01
Mount Abu	89.0	73.4			—0.02
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Dhari	104.6	69.8			—0.01
Dwarka	88.2	81.0			
Veraval	85.1	75.5			—0.01
Rajkot	106.2	76.0			—0.01
Bhavnagar Para	103.6	76.5			—0.01
Surat	105.1	80.8			
Ahmedabad	110.4	81.8			—0.01
Deesa	111.8	75.6			
Neemuch	103.0	74.0			—0.01
Indore	104.1	73.1			
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	103.9	78.1			—0.01
Saugor	102 2	74.6			
Hoshangabad	107.8	81.2			
Khandwa	103.7	78.8			
Akola	110 5	84.5			
Amraoti	110.6	79.9			—0 01
Nagpur	110.9	80.5			—0.01
Chanda	112.2	85.6		0.01	—0.01
Raipur	106.7	79.1	0.16	0.16	+0.15
KONKAN—					
Bombay	94.1	80.8			
Ratnagiri	91.1	78.0			
Mormugao	91.6	81 0			—0.04
Karwar	91.0	78.5			—0.03
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	107.5	76.2			—0.01
Ahmednagar	104.7	71.8			
Poona	102.5	70.7		0.01	—0.01
Sholapur	106.2	78.4			
Bijapur	105.4	76.7			
Belgaum	100.2	67.9			—0.03
Aurangabad	108.1	77.7			—0.02
Nizamabad(Indur)	110.6	75.8			—0.04
Hyderabad	108.0	84.2			—0.03
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	96.4	83.1			—0.08
Calicut	95.2	80.7			—0.15
Cochin	91.7	81.4			—0.20
Colombo	89.6	78.8	0.01	0.01	—0.27
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	97.4	81.8			—0.08
Bellary	107.6	78.6	0.01	0.01	—0.03
Cuddapah	110.4	87.6			—0.01
Madras	98.8	81.6			
Bangalore	99.8	73.8			—0.10
Coimbatore					
Trichinopoly	105.7	81.0			—0.11
Negapatam	95.8	81.7			—0.08

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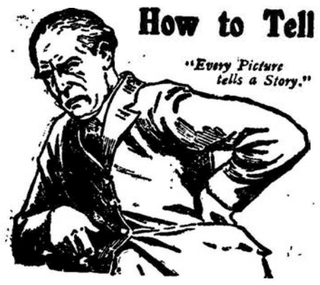

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WHY IS SIR PRABHASHANKAR PATTANI PERTURBED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One fails to understand, why Sir Prabhashankar Pattani is perturbed over the convening of the Kathiawar Political Conference at Bhavnagar!

(1) Is the said Conference a seditious institution? No!

(2) Are the conveners and organisers seditionists or anarchists? No!

(3) Is the Conference a dangerous or undesirable body for the Bhavnagar State? Certainly not!

(4) Then how can Sir Prabhashankar prohibit the holding of the Conference on gounds of Freedom or Equity? Cannot.

(5) What is then main objections of Sir Prabhashankar. He contends that as Bhavnagar State is on friendly terms with all her neighbouring States, he would not afford the Conference a convenient centre for criticising the administration of the adjoining States! What quaint logic! Are all the other States of Kathiawar so grossly misruled, that they cannot stand the searching criticisms of the Kathiawar Conference? Surely, Sir Prabhashankar is doing considerable injustice and disservice to the Kathiawar States by his queer contention.

(6) But, Sir, if that is the basis on which Sir Prabhashankar shuts off the Conference does he realize the enormity and incongruity of his argument? Can any provincial Governor prohibit the meeting of a Congress, a Conference or a Convention on the ground that it will afford a convenient centre for criticising the administration of other provincial satraps! No Governor has so far propounded such views nor shuts out a Conference on such a plea. Is Sir Prabhashankar a greater bureaucrat than our provincial Governors, past and present? His friends and admirers may hail him as a great democrat! But there is an incident, which points in another direction. Sir, have we forgotten the presentation of Lord Curzon's Statue to Calcutta by Sir Prabhashankar Pattani? We thought, it was out of gratitude to that superior "Perzon!" It now appeare that it was more out of admiration for the perzon's autocracy! If not, let Sir Prabhashankar reconsider the whole position. Let the Conference Executive interview him again. And may wiser counsels, ultimately prevail. That will be best for Pattani Saheb and the rest.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE BROACH MADRESSA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Broach there is a Madressa named 'Broach Talimul Muslemin.' This Madressa was managed by a charitable man named Haji Ibrahim Muhmad Musaji. This gentleman lost a great deal of money last year in business and now is unable to pull on the Madressa. The fact is that the Madressa gets one-third of its expenditure as a grant from Government. Now for this year the Munshi and the teachers of this Madressa have not received the pay beginning from December 1923 till now. The poor Munshi applied to the Broach Municipality for the help and he did not receive a favourable reply. It seems that the Broach Municipality is unable to help this Madressa.

I know this Munshi who has served in other Gujarati as well as Urdu schools and has a great experience of schools and a capacity to pull on the Madressa. It is this Munshi who has firmly established this Madressa. This is a free Madressa and in it the students are taught in religious books and Urdu as well as in Gujarati. They are taught up to four standards. The number of the students is nearly 200. Now in Broach there is not a single Muslim who can help this Madressa. I know there are some wealthy Muslims but they have no such hearts that can part with their wealth. I, therefore, appeal the Muslims of Bombay and other countries to help the poor Muslim Madressa which is now in ruinous condition. Dear Muslims! this is the month of Ramadan and make a good use of the opportunity and give the money of Jakat for the help of the poor Muslim students. Because the first right in Jakat is of students. I think one man and only one who is generous and charitable is able to furnish this Madressa.—Yours etc.,

R. A. MOULVI.

Broach, April 29.

The Amritsar police arrested on 30th April one Amrik Singh, a reporter of the local paper "Urdu Akali" on the charge of alleged intimidation in the work of police constables who were reported to have been interfered with while trying to arrest an Akali preacher. It is understood that some more persons will be arrested in this connection.—A. P.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION

caused by errors in diet, frequently by over-feeding. Among the troubles which arise from it are colic, wind in the stomach vomiting, restless sleep, night terrors, difficult and painful teething. The best treatment is by meane of Baby's Own Tablets the Canadian children's remedy.

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NOT KHADDAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to draw your attention to an error which appears to have inadvertently crept in the report of the Second Suburban District Conference recently held at Santa Cruz and which was published in your issue of Sunday last the 20th instant? It is reported that the special Shamiana erected for the occasion was made of Khadi. This is not correct. The Shamiana was not made of Khadi or of cloth turned out by any Indian Mill, but it was made of foreign cloth, pure and simple. Attention of Mr. V. J. Patel was drawn to this fact by a Santa Cruz Delegate when the former was addressing the meeting. The report above referred to is therefore misleading and requires immediate correction. May I, under the circumstances, request you to insert these few lines which, from a Khaddar-promoter's point of view, are very important?—Yours, etc.

CHUNILAL V. DOSHI.

PLAGUE IN LAHORE.

SIGNS OF ABATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 30.

Thanks to the vigorous measures taken by the Public Health Department of the Government and the local Municipality and owing to the rapid setting in of the hot weather, plague at last shows some visible signs of abatement in Lahore. From the daily reports published by the Medical Officer of the Health Department of the Lahore Municipality, it could be seen that there has been a distinct fall in the number of deaths in Lahore City and suburbs during the last few days. On the 25th April, according to the Health Officer's bulletin, there were 14 deaths from plague. On the 26th there were 16 deaths, on the 27th, the number was 18 and on the 28th the total number of deaths from plague was only 5 and the number of fresh cases was also below 25. Owing to this distinct decrease in the incidence of the epidemic and the non-occurrence of cases for a long time in certain areas infected before, people have started to return to their homes which they had evacuated.

Various causes have contributed to this welcome decrease in the epidemic in Lahor, chief among them being innoculation and evacuation. Since the municipal segregation camps were erected in the Minto Park the fullest advantage has been taken of them by the Hindus and the population in the Hindu block in these camps has gone up to more than 5,000 persons, and in spite of religious prejudices and social obstacles, about 60 Musalmans have shifted from the infected quarters in the City to the Muslim block in the camp.

In addition to this the Moolchand Hindu hospitals have also been rendering most useful service to plague patients. Both the hospitals have been fully occupied with the indoor patients. A very valuable service has also been rendered by four selfless missionaries of the Ramkrishna Mission of the Belur Math in Bengal who are visiting hospitals, nursing the sick, disinfecting the plague infected houses and carrying the dead bodies to the cremation ground. The Mission has also sent six of their workers to Rohtak where also they are rendering great services to the afflicted.

Th plague, however, continues to rage in other districts of the Punjab, especially in Sialkot and Rohtak though there has been a distinct decrease in the number of deaths during the last three or four days, compared with the figures for the first two weeks of April. There would have been a still more marked decline in the epidemic but for the unsettled weather conditions which are prevailing here for some time past. The nights and early morning are unusually cool for this time of the year, and unless the weather grows hotter the epidemic will continue for some-time to come.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

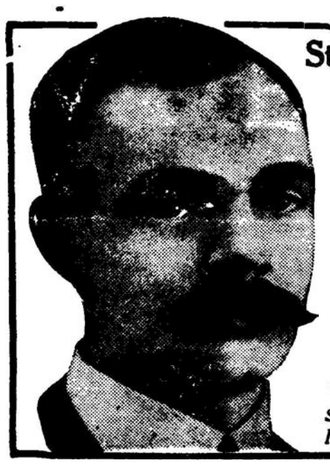
(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Apl. 30

The Civil Justice Committee arrived here last evening and commenced its sittings from to-day in the Secretariat quadrangle. Mr. I.F.R. McDonnell, Barrister, attributed delay in the disposal of cases on the Original Side of the High Court largely to the shortcomings on the administrative side of the Court. He did not believe that codification of law would help to make justice speedy and economical.

Mr. J. Hormasji, taxing officer and referee of the High Court, stated that the causes of delay were the apathy of the plaintiff and his legal advisor and various devices by the defendant to delay the hearing, general inclination on the part of the Bar to ask for postponements and their inability to give adequate time and attention to the preparation of cases. He advocated recruitment of the subordinate judiciary from those who practised at the Bar or those who had worked in the office of a practising barrister for two years. Codification of law, he thought, would help to make justice more speedy and economical.

The Amritsar police have charged Durgadas, a clerk of the National Bank of India, under Section 307, I.P.C. as he is allged to have fired a shot near a mosque in Lohgarh. The Mahomedan who was reported to have been injured appears to have recovered.—A. P.



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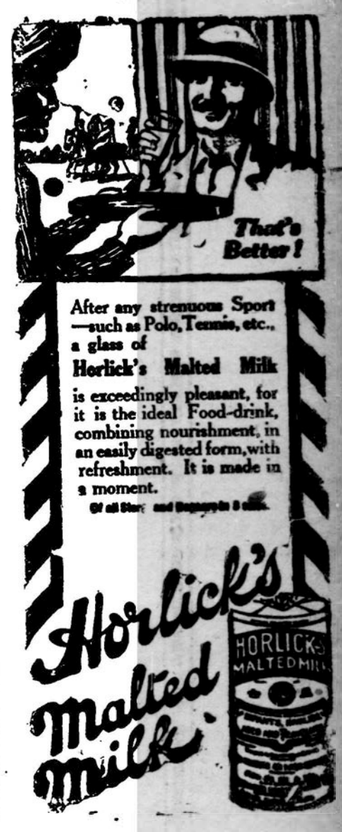

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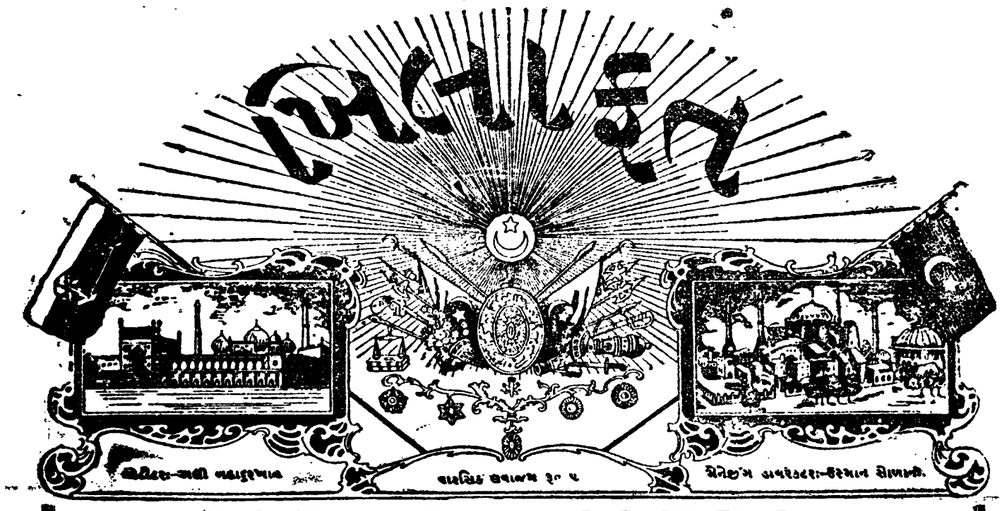

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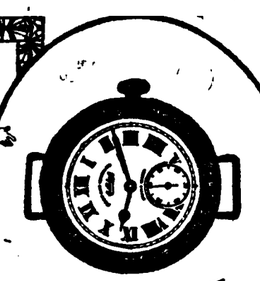

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